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'STRUGGLE FOR PEACE', SOVIET INITIATIVES EXAMINED

LD181550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 18 Jun 81

[IZVESTIYA political observer Vikentiy Matveyev commentary in the "Topical Problems of International Life" series: "Soviet Initiatives"]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades, Forty years ago on 22 June 1941 the Nazi hordes treacherously invaded our country and the Great Patriotic War against the German fascist aggressors started. In grave tribulation and fierce fighting the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, broke the back of the fascist beast.

Today the most important struggle is the struggle for peace. The use of contemporary methods of military technology would constitute a threat to civilization itself, a catastrophe unprecedented in the history of mankind. It was not our country which embarked upon the production of weapons of mass destruction. The atomic bomb and later other annihilation novelties, so to speak, were born in the bowels of monopolistic capitalism, primarily American. We were forced to respond to this challenge of the militant circle of imperialism with the aim of defending and protecting our social gains and our security. So things stand today.

Our response was and in present conditions still remains the firmest guarantee against attacks on the cause of socialism by aggressive forces dreaming of gaining world domination or striving for revenge, redrawing the existing state borders, and nurturing other adventurist calculations [words indistinct]. Maintaining our defense potential at the necessary level, the USSR and other socialist countries are doing everything in their power to eliminate existing or potential hotbeds of military danger, prevent crisis situations, move forward on the road of restraining the arms race and move toward real disarmament. It can be boldly said that if there were no victorious socialism, then our world would be in for a really gloomy (?future).

The two world wars which cost the peoples such a heavy price arose within the capitalist system. This should not be forgotten. But the heralds of imperialism would like to cast this indisputable fact into oblivion by means of their false propaganda about the so-called Soviet threat. Our country neither threatens nor intends to threaten anyone. We are engaged in peaceful, creative work.

The forces of imperialism are trying to gauge the firmness of the socialist community, which is specially evident in the racket they created and are continuing to make concerning the situation in the Polish People's Republic. These forces would like to undermine the basis of European peace by deploying in a number of West European countries the new American nuclear missile weapons.

We have been and remain optimists, believing in the possibility of preventing a new military catastrophe, the possibility of consolidating peace. In the postwar period great experience has been accumulated in the struggle for the vital interests of the peoples. Most serious crisis situations have flared up, but it proved possible to extinguish them and settle them by means of negotiations.

We bow to the fallen and yet again declare that we shall do everything in our power to guard our world from the horrors of war. The struggle for peace knows no breathing space and will not know one while there are forces active which threaten the pure sky and peaceful labor, the aspirations of the peoples for a better future. In this struggle there are glorious victories, supported not by arms but by the reason, will and determination of millions of people: the victory over the greed of those whose profits from the arms race push all sensible horizons into the background, the victory over the evil of militarism, the victory of life over death. The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, looks ahead confidently, for it knows that on its side is the truth of a great historic cause.

It is the master of its fate. In its hands is the invincible power of a progressive social order.

U.S. 'SOFTENING UP' EUROPE ON NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD181027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "The Neutron Bomb Is Back Again"]

[Excerpts] Reports from across the ocean of the start of production of neutron warheads for Lance missiles lift the veil of silence and deception which has long shrouded work on this mass destruction weapon in the United States.

It is significant that the administration has up to now been reluctant to shoulder the heavy responsibility for starting production of neutron weapons. State Department spokesman D. Fischer gave an assurance that the Department of Energy is merely complying with a law passed by Congress. He said that the administration was "still examining the question of enhanced radiation weapons and we will announce our decision at the proper time." What decision?, he was asked. The decision "on the final configuration" of the neutron warhead, was the nebulous reply. But can this "configuration" not be clearly seen on the assembly lines?

Washington officials' inept causistry is designed to mask an ominous development: It is planned to add this monstrous bomb to the US arsenal.

The US strategists' intention is clearly to stockpile neutron weapons and then force the NATO allies to consent to their deployment in West Europe. For the time being Washington is refraining from openly putting the screws on its partners. On this side of the Atlantic a wave of protest is mounting against the deployment of US medium-range missiles. The neutron bomb, the Washington POST reminds us, is causing a political storm in NATO. Politicians across the ocean would not like this new storm to turn into a hurricane.

But behind the scenes an operation to soften up the West European allies has been actively underway for some months now. As early as 3 February Weinberger voiced his intention to "try and persuade them." A month later--on 7 March--he admitted that intensive consultations with the partners were underway. The secretary of defense claimed to have found "certain quarters in Europe which take a favorable view of neutron weapons." As the West German newspaper DIE WELT writes, it is significant that the reports on the start of production of the warheads for Lance missiles "came as no surprise in NATO circles." Nor, apparently, is it coincidental that these circles, along with Bonn and several other Atlanticist capitals, now choose to make no comment in connection with the reports on the start of neutron warheads production.

Meantime the disquieting news from across the ocean do not dispose one to silence. The shadow of the neutron bomb is again hanging over a densely populated continent. The danger of a further qualitative escalation of the arms race is increasing.

However hard militarists in the United States and NATO try to camouflage their dangerous schemes, they will not succeed in reducing the peace-loving peoples vigilance.

The pithy slogan "No to the Neutron Bomb!" is now invested with greater urgency than ever before.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE VIEWED

LD181021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent Yu. Goloshubov dispatch under the general headline "International Commentaries": "Why is the State Department Displeased?"]

[Text] Helsinki--Lawrence Eagleburger is a very important figure in the U.S. State Department.

He is in charge of European affairs, among which by no means least important is the drafting of the Pentagon's plans for the nuclear missile rearmament of West Europe. Of course, any attempt by the Europeans to protect their countries against the nuclear threat causes unconcealed irritation in him. This has repeatedly been the case with the "recalcitrant" Dutch and Belgians.

This time, however, Eagleburger has been put out by the Scandinavians. Addressing a U.S. Congress committee recently, he declared that the United States is following "with concern" the discussion on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. On the other side of the ocean this very discussion is viewed as a most seditious affair.

But still greater concern is aroused in the State Department by the fact that the Scandinavians, like other Europeans, are believing the "Soviet threat" fables less and less. Therefore Eagleburger is doing his utmost to suggest to them the idea of some "Soviet military preparations" in northern Europe. He maintains that these preparations represent a threat not only to the Scandinavians but also to the entire NATO bloc. Hence the U.S. demand--no nuclear-free zones.

The State Department spokesman is deliberately distorting the facts, standing them on their heads. It is well known that it is not the Soviet Union but the Pentagon and NATO that are now accelerating their military preparations in Scandinavia. It is sufficient to point to NATO's militarist bustle in Norway and Denmark. It is perfectly obvious that U.S. irritation is caused not by the invented "Soviet threat" but by the fear of losing its Scandinavian bridgehead, which is of great interest to Pentagon and NATO figures. By all accounts, they are not averse in the long term to extending their dangerous nuclear strategy also to the north European region. But precisely such a prospect is increasingly alarming the peace-loving Scandinavian public. This is why the talk of a nuclear-free north is gaining momentum and becoming increasingly urgent.

This has been shown, for example, by the foreign policy debate just held in the Swedish Riksdag (parliament). There are growing Norwegian and Danish public demands to remove the nuclear threat. Addressing the Finnish Social Democratic Party congress in the city of Pori, party Chairman K. Sorsa called for increased efforts for the practical realization of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. O. Palme, leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, has expressed himself in the same spirit.

EUROMISSILES, NETHERLAND ELECTION RESULTS VIEWED

LD181225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 4

[Special correspondent V. Drobkov report: "Netherlands: Not Just Tulips"]

[Excerpts] Amsterdam, June--Many Dutch political parties and leftwing and democratic forces are opposing the deployment of cruise missiles in their country and are advocating the rejection of some or even all of the country's 'nuclear commitments'" to NATO. According to a public opinion poll, about 60 percent of the Dutch population is opposed to the Tomahawks.

Taking these feelings into account, the Dutch Government at one point deferred the taking of a final decision on the missiles until this December. However, it soon became clear that the leaders of the ruling coalition of the Christian Democratic and liberal parties were prepared to yield to pressure from Washington and NATO and consent to the deployment of the Tomahawks in the Netherlands, using as a screen the U.S. promise to begin talks with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear armanents in Europe. The broadest sections of the country's population have criticized the government's plans and demanded that the authorities respond with an unambiguous refusal to the solicitations of the NATO militarists. That is why the missiles problem was the main foreign policy problem at the May elections.

"It may be said that the voters have expressed themselves against the new U.S. missiles, your PRAVDA correspondent was told by (G. Shreyders), chief editor of the the Dutch communists' newspaper DE WARHEID and member of the Netherland Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. "The main result of the vote was the defeat of the ruling coalition, which lost its parliamentary majority. The two rightwing parties, which support NATO's missile plans and which used to be in the Parliament but have now forfeited their deputies' mandates, have also lost out. At the same time the democratic and leftwing parties opposing the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands have markedly strengthened their parliamentary positions. New thousands of voters gave their votes for their candidates. The Netherlands Communist Party, which will now be represented by three deputies in Parliament, achieved success at the elections...."

As a result of the elections not a single party obtained the absolute majority of seats necessary for the independent formation of a government. Local observers predict that in Parliament the Christian Democratic Appeal Party [CDA] will try either to preserve the old coalition with the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy [VVD] and persuade one other parliamentary party to cooperate with it, or it will seek a compromise with the opposition parties. CDA leader Van Agt stated immediately after the elections that he does not consider that his cabinet's policy has been rejected by the voters and sees a possibility of continuing the activity of the old coalition with the VVD, including the Democrats 1966 part in it.

A time of political maneuvering and the search for a compromise making it possible to form a new government has now ensured in the Netherlands. Once more, the Dutch press notes, the question of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe is the focus of the political struggle.

The discussion around the missile decision taken by NATO in December 1979 is thus not only not ending with the end of the election struggle in the Netherlands but is acquiring new keenness. As I was told at the headquarters of the mass "stop the neutron bomb" movement, the Dutch peace champions are planning new mass demonstrations and are rousing the country's public to the struggle against the dangerous nuclear arms race in Europe and against the dangerous nuclear arms race in Europe and against the Netherlands' involvement in it. They are seeking for the peace-loving public's opinion to be considered in determing the new government's military policy.

The defeat at the Dutch elections of the rightwing forces supporting NATO missile plans and the activation in the country of the mass movement of the peace-loving public are causing nervousness in NATO capitals. The U.S. Department of State hastened to voice the "hope" that the Netherlands would not reject the decision taken by NATO in 1979 to modify the nuclear potential of the European "theater of military operations." The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reports the Atlanticists' fears that the medium-range missiles will be the main "victim" of the Dutch elections. "The Netherlands' rejection of the missiles," the newspaper writes, "will be viewed by Western strategists as a very grave blow to the Atlantic alliance.... What is perhaps even more important, this could undermine the unanimity attained with such difficulty in NATO...."

The NATO militarists' alarm is perfectly understandable. The active resistance to their dangerous plans which has been mounted in the Netherlands and has left its mark on the results of the parliamentary elections in that country is a component of the broad movement of protest by the public in other West European countries opposing the transformation of the population of these countries into the Pentagon's "nuclear hostages." If the Netherlands rejects or at least defers the taking of a decision on the missiles, the local newspaper TROUW believes, this could strengthen opposition to U.S. and NATO plans in Belgium and West Germany. As a result, the newspaper notes, the entire NATO modernization program could be imperiled.

The results of the Dutch elections thus reflect the protest mounting in West Europe against the course NATO has steered toward the nuclear arms race and the stepping up of international tension. They serve as a sort of warning to those West European politicians who are now yielding to Washington's pressure, a warning that the course toward further militarization and the attainment of military superiority for NATO contradicts the genuine interests and aspirations of the broadest strata of the West European countries' population and will not be supported by them.

Complex problems now face the Netherlands. How these problems will be resolved depends above all on the Dutch themselves, on the degree to which they succeed in achieving the implementation of the positive changes, the desire for which is borne out by the results of the parliamentary elections were. It is a case of changes capable of leading the Dutch economy out of its prolonged crisis and of leading the country's foreign policy out of the nuclear impasse into which the NATO militarists are pushing the Netherlands and the other West European countries.

NETHERLAND PARTY HEAD URGES ARMS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD190837 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 15 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Den Uyl Argues in Moscow for Fewer Soviet Nuclear Missiles"]

[Excerpt] The Hague, 15 Jun--In Moscow yesterday Netherlands Labor Party leader Den Uyl said that the Soviet Union must be ready to make considerable reductions in its arsenal of SS-20 missiles, and even to completely withdraw the SS-20's already deployed, if European arms talks are to have a chance of success.

Den Uyl said this at the end of the session of the international Palme Commission, which is endeavoring to bring the East and the West closer together in the field of detente. Den Uyl reminded his audience that his own party had opposed the December 1979 NATO decision to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a response to the Russian SS-20 missiles, which are directed at targets in West Europe.

He said that he also hoped that the opposition to the deployment of the missiles could contribute to the realization of the "zero-option," which involves both sides abandoning the modernization of their missiles. However, for a successful outcome to the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Russians must be prepared to reduce their standing nuclear force, Den Uyl said at a press conference in Moscow.

Den Uyl further put forward the possibility of basing the cruise missiles on (U.S.) Navy vessels, which would circumvent the difficulties of stationing them in densely-populated West Europe.

This idea was investigated by NATO and rejected in part because of the high costs and the operational difficulties.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON RAID DISCUSSED

U.S. 'Shielding' Israel

LD182138 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 18 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Valdimir Matyash: "Shielding the Aggressor"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun, TASS--The bandit raid, made by Israeli vultures on the nuclear research centre near Baghdad, is the cause of wrath and indignation in the whole world. This crying act of international terrorism testified anew that Tel Aviv "hawks," backed by U.S. implicit support are conducting an overtly provocative course of aggravating tension in the area of the Middle and Near East, of escalating undisguised armed actions against sovereign Arab states.

Trying to put down the wave of protests and indignation at the piratic actions of the Israeli military, American diplomacy is seeking hard to shield the aggressor. The U.N. Security Council, which is discussing the Israeli air raid on Iraq, became the scene of its back-stage activities.

Judging by reports from the U.N. headquarters, the American delegation resorts to all sorts of manoeuvres, up to Washington's favourite "arms twisting tactics," seeking cost what it may to prevent the Security Council's approval of the resolution which calls for mandatory sanctions against Israel in accordance with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter. American officials have already declared for all to hear that the United States will veto such a resolution.

U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, Mrs Kirkpatrick leads the Americans' backstage fuss. Since her very first days of activities at the United Nations the newly-made diplomat has been trying to speak with the competent international organisation in a language of pressure and blackmail, customary for Washington. The testimony of that are her repeated overt or covert threats to the United Nations, the essence of which, in brief, is that this representative organisation allegedly is "detrimental to the U.S. interests."

What has downright alarmed Mrs Kirkpatrick? The explanation is quite simple. Hypocritically "denouncing" Israel for its bandit raid on Iraq, American diplomacy at the same time fears that a compulsory embargo might be imposed on arms deliveries to the aggressor. As is noted by the newspaper New York TIMES today, the United States will support only such a decision of the Security Council that would not require embargo on arms deliveries to Israel. It is generally-known that the most up-to-date American arms are flowing in a broad stream to the promised land exactly from the United States. With the help of those arms Tel Aviv is committing aggressive provocative sallies against neighbouring Arab countries. The newspaper Washington POST transparently hints that the White House will oppose in every way application of mandatory sanctions against Israel.

The actions of the American diplomacy at the United Nations logically stem from the hostile-to-the-Arabs stand that was taken by President Ronald Reagan at a press conference held at the White House on June 16. At the press conference the U.S. President took under protection Israeli aggressors and demagogically tried to whitewash the Israeli bandit raid on Iraq.

It is to be recalled that in accordance with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter, headlined, by the way, "Actions Towards Threat to Peace, Violations of Peace and Acts of Aggression," the Security Council is authorised to apply measures that may include full or partial suspension of economic relations, railway, sea, air, postal, telegraph, radio or other communications and also severance of diplomatic relations.

In Washington they, certainly, cannot but be aware that these stern measures will lead to a still greater isolation of Israel which fulfills the functions of a U.S. gendarme in the Middle East.

American diplomacy, it seems, is not ashamed to use any means in order to whitewash the aggressor who by his insolent actions creates a threat to peace and international security.

Soviet Reporters' Views

LD182222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Levin and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Excerpts] [Sobolev] Here at the United Nations in New York there is talk about the behind-the-scenes activity of U.S. diplomacy aimed at preventing the Security Council's passing a resolution which is unfavorable to Israel. As you know, the Security Council is discussing Iraq's complaints about the Israeli authorities' bandit-like action in carrying out an air attack on the nuclear research center near Baghdad. The discussions at the Security Council show that almost all countries have come out with a decisive condemnation of the international terrorism carried out by Israel as part of its state policy.

The condemnation of the bandit-like attack of the Israeli aggressors is becoming more and more widespread. Against this background, the behind-the-scenes maneuvers of U.S. diplomacy look particularly repugnant, since they are aimed at defending those who use gangster-like methods in their international politics. According to DPA reports, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, Kirkpatrick, resorting to carrot-and-stick methods, is trying to prevent the presentation of a resolution raising the question of sanctions against Israel.

[Levin] One must say that there is nothing surprising in the activities of the U.S. spokesman, although it would be more accurate to say "spokeswoman," since Kirkpatrick is a lady. So there is nothing unexpected in her actions. Official Washington, even before the Security Council began to consider the complaints of Iraq, made it clear that it would not allow the passing of a resolution demanding concrete actions against the Israeli aggressor. Washington is clearly trying to get away with generalities. At the same time, the participants in the meeting of the Security Council and the whole world have noted that during his last press conference, U.S. President Reagan basically defended the Israeli aggressor. He maintained that Israel had reason to show concern at the policies of Iraq.

Moscow Faults West

LD182150 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The debate is continuing at the Security Council in connection with the attack carried out by the Israeli Air Force against the Iraqi nuclear research center. Our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes in this connection:

In the course of the discussion most delegates stressed two aspects of the terroristic Israeli action. The first is that the raid on Baghdad is an element of Israel's aggressive policy against the Arab world, and hence there is a legitimate need to take the concrete measures stipulated in the UN Charter to discourage Israel from resuming its military adventures.

The other aspect consists of condemnation of Washington, which for years now has given military and other aid to Israel in its operations and provocations against the Arab countries.

Washington was aware of preparations for the raid and it was no accident that the American flying radar aircraft stationed in Jordan and Saudi Arabia failed to detect the air pirates.

Prime Minister Begin seems to defy public opinion by declaring that he fears no reaction to the Israeli attack. [Indistinct sentence] Israel's actions must be condemned in resolute and comprehensive fashion. But Washington, which has formally rallied to the protests, declares that it will impose its veto on any Security Council resolution demanding that Tel Aviv be punished.

Unfortunately, certain European allies of the United States have not distanced themselves very far from Washington. Great Britain will not support the call to impose economic sanctions against Israel, noted the London DAILY TELEGRAPH on the eve of the Security Council session. And according to the Paris LE FIGARO, France will be compelled to condemn Israel's actions at the UN, but will pronounce itself against sanctions.

One has the impression that the Western powers' condemnation of the raid on Baghdad is aimed solely at improving their image in the eyes of Arab and world opinion.

EDITORIAL ON USSR'S EFFORTS TO FOSTER WORLD PEACE

LD181233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fruitful Policy of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is consistently and steadily pursuing a policy of developing cooperation with liberated countries and strengthening the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement. Over the past decade the world has witnessed events which have lasting significance in the history of the peoples' struggle for national liberation. We should number among them, above all, the victory of the people of Vietnam, and also of Laos. The long-suffering people of Kampuchea acquired the possibility of traveling the path of freedom and social progress. During the same years the last colonial empire--the Portuguese empire--collapsed under the mighty blows of the national liberation movement. The revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan weakened still further the front of imperialism and neocolonialism. The people of Zimbabwe gained independence. The antipopular monarchical regime in Iran was overthrown. The Nicaraguan people achieved victory.

Great changes have also occurred in the Arab world. Algeria, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other countries are traveling the path of profound social transformations in the interests of the people's masses in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, internal reaction and Zionism, having chosen in favor of socialism. Soviet people rejoice at their achievements in creating modern industry, in carrying out agrarian transformations and in resolving important social and cultural problems.

The successes of the national liberation movement are incontestable. Also incontestable is the fact that a great contribution has been made to these achievements by the alliance of the national liberation movement with world socialism and the workers movement in capitalist countries. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, true to Lenin's behests, are steadily broadening cooperation with liberated countries.

The Soviet principles of relations with young states, clearly formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, have received a high assessment in the world. They express the consistent stand of the USSR, which has always stood and stands now for strict and full observance of the principle of equal rights and of the generally accepted norms of international law in relations among all states.

New confirmation of the fruitfulness of this Soviet policy has been provided by the results of the official friendly visit to our country recently concluded by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party. The talks which the high guest from Algeria had in Moscow confirmed once again that much unites our countries in international politics where they come out from common positions on fundamental problems of the present day. Problems of defending peace and rebuffing the encroachments of imperialist circles on the peoples' freedom, independence and security were at the center of attention in the talks.

The talks participants unanimously emphasized the vital need, for the destiny of all mankind, to radically improve the international situation and to seek ways to reliably ensure world peace.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Near East, which is characterized by continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and Arab countries--aggression supported by imperialism. The Soviet Union has repeatedly set forth concretely and clearly its stand on settling the Near East crisis. This stand is meeting with ever-increasing understanding and support on the part of Arab states, to whose contribution to ensuring peace in the Near East the USSR attaches tremendous significance. The talks in Moscow emphasized most categorically the inadmissibility of separate deals in the Near East. A genuine settlement can be achieved here only with the full and comprehensive participation of the PLO--the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The participants in the Moscow talks resolutely condemned the international terrorist brigandage of Tel Aviv in undertaking aggression against Lebanon and also recently carrying out the bandit-like sally against Iraq. The Israeli aggressors are backed by imperialists, notably U.S. imperialism, which is sowing seeds of dissension and enmity in the Near East and which has assembled a huge armada of warships in the Persian Gulf. These same circles also support the racist Pretoria regime, which is trying to deprive the people of Namibia of the gains achieved by them under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and which is also committing unceasing acts of aggression against the "frontline" states, particularly against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

In their campaign against detente the imperialists also have not overlooked the Mediterranean, stepping up the campaign of enmity and hatred against the progressive countries of that region. The Soviet Union believes that the Mediterranean can and must be transformed from a region of military-political confrontations into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. Speaking in the Kremlin 9 June this year, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, put forward a whole series of important, specific and constructive proposals aimed at achieving that goal.

The Soviet Union's new peace initiative counters the policy of the arms race unleashed by the United States, the Pentagon's global strategic manipulations and imperialist terror. Precisely this is the course to which imperialism adheres in foreign policy.

But the world's peoples also see possibilities for the development of mankind other than the path into the poisonous swamp of hatred, terror and military preparations. At the 26th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union put forward a broad program of specific measures to improve the international situation and strengthen trust among states.

We will implement that program persistently and consistently.

U.S. BLAMED FOR DELAYING LAW OF SEA DOCUMENT

LD181013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 6

[Report by correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov: "From Position of Diktat; United States Disrupts Work of International Forum"]

[Text] New York, June--For over 7 years representatives of over 150 states have been conducting complex talks elaborating for the first time in human history an all-embracing international convention which will make it possible to regulate the peaceful use of the expanses of the world's oceans, including the development of their resources. The urgent need for the adoption of such a document is dictated by the interests of resolving a whole series of economic and political problems. These problems have arisen as a result of the rapid development of the states' economic activity in the world's oceans and the sharp increase in the intensiveness of the use of its resources.

It was planned that the recent 10th session of the 3d Conference on the Law of the Sea would definitively compile the draft of the new convention determining the procedure for the use of the world's oceans and their natural resources.

The accords which have been reached and with which the delegates came to the 10th session are the result of many years of strenuous work, compromises and mutual concessions. Naturally, they may generate a certain sense of dissatisfaction in some of those taking part in the talks. Nonetheless, the international community views these accords primarily on a broad global plane, taking into account the legitimate interests of all countries--developed and developing, great and small, littoral and landlocked. It is perfectly obvious that the entry into force of such an all-embracing convention would help the consolidation of peace and international security and the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation among states.

However, the hopes of the delegates gathered in New York have not been justified: The forum was unable to complete the elaboration of an international document and has broken off its work until August. The blame rests fully with the United States, which has set itself against the entire international community.

Literally days before the session opened, on the pretext of needing to "define" the new administration's attitude toward the draft convention, the U.S. side announced its refusal to complete the work of the forum with the adoption of this document. In this instance the United States is acting as though the fate of the international agreement should be decided not in the United Nations but in the White House or the U.S. Department of State. Moreover, the U.S. representative, J. Malone, stated unambigously at a recent plenary session that in August too the session must convene only the consultations and the exchange of experience.

Such one-side actions were resolutely condemned in the speeches of the representatives of various countries as an overt manifestation of hegemonism. The time has passed when other countries could be spoken to in the language of force," the Venezuelan delegate noted indignantly. According to Iranian representative J. Momtaz, "Washington must stop imposing its will on other countries." "To dispute the universally recognized principle of consensus is a challenge to the entire world community," the Algerian delegate stressed.

"The U.S. side is acting as though the question relating to this international convention is a strictly internal U.S. matter. Such one-sided actions are nothing but than a manifestation of disrespect for the international conference and the entire international community," Deputy Foreign Minister S.R. Kozyrev, the head of the Soviet delegation, said.

Representatives of various countries see that Washington's diplomatic formulas concerning the need to have time for the new administration to study the document conceal the U.S. desire to revise the accords which have already been reached and to achieve one-sided advantages.

After all, that is the present course of the Reagan administration with respect to other international documents. Take just the SALT II treaty which accords with the interests of strengthening peace and security on the entire world. Rejecting this most topical document which could delay the strategic arms race and without advancing any constructive basis for holding further talks, in this instance too official Washington is arguing about some time necessary for "study." Yet it is finding the time to adopt an unprecedented new armaments program aimed at attaining military superiority.

The Republican administration's hypocritical position is exposed by Law of the Sea specialists here. "What study can there be when from the very first the U.S. side has conducted the Law of the Sea talks on a bipartisan basis and when our delegation was headed by a Republican during the period of Democratic rule?" A. Danzig, a member of the public consultative committee on this question, asks in the New York TIMES. "The short-sighted U.S. policy at the talks imposed by the mining companies," former consultant to the U.S. delegation (K. Arey) notes, "has merely created an atmosphere of distrust in the international community."

Many of those taking part in the conference are clearly aware in whose interests the present administration is acting. The words about the need for a "thorough study" of the text of the draft convention, the Cuban delegate said, conceal the desire to satisfy the predatory appetites of the U.S. mining corporations which are seeking the "right" to the uncontrolled extraction of minerals on the ocean floor and sea bed in international waters.

Indeed, the international convention on the Law of the Sea is a bone in the throat of the multinational mining concerns. The adoption of this document would be an obstacle in the implementation of their plans for the global plunder of the world oceans' natural resources. That is why the monopolies' propaganda mouthpieces have started talking so noisily and in such unison about the need to supply the United States with cobalt, copper, manganese, and other rare metals from the sea bed in the interests of "national security," yet again. "These concerns headed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "have very close ties with the present administration."

The "underwater" colonialists have found patronage not only in the White House but also on the Capitol. In the imagination of many congressmen the sea bed is something like a mine somewhere in the Appalachian Mountains. For instance; how else can we assess Senator J. McClure's statement that "the draft convention in its present form remains fundamentally unacceptable to the United States." It was he who said: "My colleagues' speeches leave no doubt as to the Senate's determination to achieve not only an overall repeat examination of the draft convention but aslo a substantial revision of a number of its aspects." Similar ultimatums have been issued by a number of other legislators during the Senate discussion of the draft international document prepared by the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

To achieve one-sided advantages, for the sake of the profits of the multinational octopuses here, Washington is prepared to break the accords achieved by the entire world community. It is natural that despite all attempts by U.S. representatives to win over a number of delegations, the United States has nonetheless found itself isolated. After all, even its West European allies could not make up their minds to support this flagrant challenge to the entire world. Not surprisingly, this obstructionist stance has generated a sharp rejection from those taking part in the Law of the Sea Conference. "The destiny of all peoples cannot be made dependent on the whim of just one state," Nigerian delegate M. Adio said.

As for the Soviet Union's position on this problem, it remains unchanged. Our country continues to consider it essential to conclude an all-embracing international treaty establishing a just legal procedure on seas and oceans. The draft for this document--the Law of the Sea Convention--is already in the hands of over 150 states. Its speediest signing and entry into force would be an important contribution to the development of peaceful cooperation among states and to the consolidation of peace and international security.

VIEWS ON SENATE DEBATES ON ISRAEL, POLAND

LD181423 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: The whole world condemns resolutely Israel's piratic action against Iraq, the action that is a link in the long chain of Tel Aviv's crimes committed with direct complicity of the U.S. ruling circles. It is only in Washington that it is still sought to exonerate the Israeli aggressor. This is confirmed again by the "hearings" on this matter in Europe and the Middle East subcommittee of the House of the U.S. Senate. [as received] Reports show that the participants in these hearings talk about various things--about how Israel's actions will affect the Middle Eastern policy of the USA, about what sort of a research establishment was the nuclear research centre that was destroyed by Israeli bombs, etc. But they pass in silence the main thing, Israel's criminal action, and the chairman of the subcommittee made it plain that, anyway, the United States has no intentions of ending military deliveries to Israel.

It is remarkable that while members of the subcommittee have nothing to say to condemn the aggressive state that made terrorism its official policy, the same gentlemen resort unabashed to provocative statements bordering on threats when talking about a socialist country. For instance, the UPI reports that the subcommittee has just adopted a "resolution" which expresses no more no less than a "serious concern" over "internal reprisals against the Polish people."

Members of the subcommittee show, indeed, a surprising "concern" about the Polish people. It only remains to ask from what muddy sources came their absurd allegations about "reprisals" against the Polish people. Perhaps, what members of the U.S. Congress mean by the "Polish people" is the well-known ringleader of the anti-Polish counter-revolutionary grouping "Confederation of Independent Poland" Moczulski and several of his flunkeys who now stand trial in Warsaw?

Moczulski for one is well-known in Washington. It is no secret that he and his group receive money and instructions from the anticommunist and anti-Polish centre "Free Poland" that got entrenched in the United States and is headed by former agent of the Hitler Abwehr Hanf and by CIA agent J. Rawickochalski who fled from Poland and who was sentenced in Warsaw to death in absentia in 1967.... It is apparent that if the actual work of the subcommittee be assessed, it should have long been renamed the subcommittee of interference in the affairs of European and Middle Eastern countries. It resorts to gross and brazen interference which does no credit to the U.S. Congress.

JAPANESE MEDIA CITED ON U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON TOKYO

LD181511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Pressure Stepped Up"]

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Jun--The United States is stepping up pressure on Japan, demanding that it sharply increase its military might and make a more active contribution to the Pentagon's strategy in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The general outlines of these demands were set out and agreed at the recent Washington talks between President R. Reagan and Prime Minister Z. Suzuki. They are to be formalized at the 3-day Japanese-U.S. security conference currently underway in Honolulu and then approved at the meeting of the heads of the two countries' military departments which is to take place at the end of June.

According to MAINICHI the U.S. side at the Honolulu conference, citing promises made by the Japanese premier during his Washington visit, is insisting that within the next few years Japan almost double its military spending and considerably expand the sphere of action of its navy and airforce. It is specifically being ordered to urgently begin building 40 new submarines, including 10 nuclear submarines, and 80 warships, to increase the number of its F-15 fighters to 200 and to buy 100 antisubmarine helicopters from across the ocean. The KYODO news agency points out that the Pentagon is also trying to get Tokyo to consent to an increase in the strategic role of U.S. bases on Japanese territory and to freer use of them in the event of "an emergency."

PRAVDA CRITICIZES BUCKLEY TRIP, ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD180915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 5

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent V. Baykov: "A Strategy of Interference"]

[Text] Islamabad, 12 Jun--A delegation of senior officials, headed by U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley, has arrived in the Pakistani capital from Washington. It will continue the talks on military cooperation initiated during Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's visit to Washington in April. A review of the 1959 U.S.-Pakistan agreement on cooperation with a view to strengthening its military aspects and clarification of the details of the shipments of U.S. weapons which are part of the $2.5 billion-worth of aid recently offered to Pakistan by the Washington administration are the main items on the agenda.

As is well known, on 14 May the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to give aid to Pakistan. The White House thereby managed to circumvent a law passed by Congress some time ago banning aid to any country which violates the provisions of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. As is common knowledge, Pakistan is continuing the construction of a Uranium enrichment plant, whose output could be used to make a nuclear bomb.

Washington's decision to supply Pakistan with massive quantities of weapons is indisputable evidence of the U.S. intention to gain a firmer foothold in the country in order to continue to exploit it for its own ends against neighboring states, the Lahore weekly VIEWPOINT writes.

The Pakistani capital gave the transoceanic visitor an inhospitable reception.

Scrawled on walls along the route from the airport Buckley could see slogans like "We don't need missiles here" and "Buckley go home!" The country's progressive public is protesting the collusion between the U.S. and Pakistani military.

Tashkent on Arms Issue

GF181840 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 17 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The United States Is Arming Pakistan." The radio recalls the conclusion of the talks between U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley and Pakistani Government officials and draws attention to Buckley's visit to a base in Peshawar that has been set up for the enemies of the DRA. It notes that Buckley's visit to the base proves that his mission to Pakistan was devoid of auspicious motives and adds: "Why should James Buckley visit Peshawar? (?The same move has been made) by high-ranking officials from countries that are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people--countries such as the United States, the PRC and Great Britain."

Recalling Pakistan's rejection of an earlier U.S. offer for military aid, the radio claims that the United States has now raised the amount of its military aid offer from $2.5 billion to $3 billion. It adds: This aid is aimed at arming Pakistan.

The most up-to-date arms have been offered to this country. Agha Shahi has confirmed that agreement had also been reached on supplying F-16 aircraft.

The radio also refers to Pakistan's endeavors to produce nuclear arms and claims that the West's attitude is far from being aimed at preventing Pakistan from becoming a nuclear power. It adds: "Under the circumstances, there is no doubt that the nuclear arms it will produce and the modern weapons it will acquire from the United States and the PRC will turn Pakistan into a (?formidable) power. The PRC has supplied $2 billion worth of arms to this country. The United States has launched a program to arm Pakistan. The details of James Buckley's talks with Pakistani officials have not been covered by the Pakistani and American press. Nevertheless, the Indian press has reported that the United States has also offered to supply F-15 aircraft [as heard] to Pakistan--the type that Israel used in its raid on the nuclear installations near Baghdad."

The radio states that Pakistan's hostile attitude toward its neighbors is common knowledge, and arming of Pakistan at a time when this country is pursuing a hostile policy toward the DRA and India cannot be regarded as a coincidence. It concludes: "Increasing military aid to Pakistan will result in the further deterioration of the situation in South and southwest Asia."

TASS ACCUSES CBS OF PROPAGANDISTIC ACTIVITY

LD181956 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 18 Jun 81

[TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko report]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jun (TASS)--The U.S. television company CBS is currently performing the unseemly role of herald of the arms race. It is continuing its showing in several parts of a film entitled "The Defense of the United States."

The authors of the latest episode which has the belligerent title "Call to Arms," have put a lot of effort into convincing the audience of the supposed weakness of U.S. military forces in the face of "the powerful enemy" and of their "inability to defend U.S. interests abroad." Carefully selected "military experts", retired generals and wily politicians repeat in unison from the television screen that immediate measures are necessary to supplement the U.S. arsenal with new tanks, planes, missiles and ships. In doing so, they do not hide the fact that the Pentagon is assuming the possibility of armed confrontation in Western Europe, and that it considers it "the U.S. frontline of defense."

As the presenter of the film, E. Bradley, openly stated, the administration "has envisaged the need for extra thousands of millions of dollars to be spent on preparations for a long war in Europe." Preparing to fight for their notorious "interests" to the "last Europeans," the United States continues to ignore the growing antiwar mood in Western Europe. The authors of the film are forced to admit that in spite of the propagandistic racket that Washington has been making, "the West European public, which has lived in peace for more than 35 years, does not believe in the possibility of a Soviet attack."

In the film, comments also slip through which contradict the Pentagon's false claim that the United States "is lagging behind" in the military sphere. When, for example, the conversation touched on U.S. naval forces, the presenter could not hide his surprise after the "experts" states that in order to "equalize" the situation, the United States would have to commission more than 150 large military ships. "But only 1 year ago the government was assuring us that the United States had the advantage on the sea," he exclaimed.

Propagandizing the hegemonistic aims of the ruling circles in the United States, and by adding to the militaristic fever, CBS is doing a disservice to Americans, to those who in the final analysis will have to pay for the White House's military preparations.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON MICRONESIA

LD190927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 81 p 5

[Lev Andreyev article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Neocolonialist Diktat"]

[Text] The latest session of the UN Trusteeship Council, which reviewed the situation on the Pacific Ocean islands of Micronesia--a U.S. trust territory--has ended at UN headquarters. In the course of the session U.S. representatives, with the support of the British and French delegates, tried once again to justify their neocolonialist policy and the course toward annexing these islands. The stance adopted by the Beijing representative, who, looking to Washington for approval, ostentatiously refused to support the Micronesian people's just struggle for genuine freedom and independence, was also a hypocritical one.

Micronesia has been a "ward" for 34 years now. Throughout those years the United States, abusing the UN mandate, has been pursuing a neocolonialist policy aimed at perpetuating its dominion over this territory, militarizing it and turning it into its military strategic springboard in the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

In pursuit of its expansionist aims Washington denies Micronesians not only political but also social rights. At the latest session their representatives spoke with one accord of the grave economic situation on their territory.

Many participants in the discussion were particularly concerned by the revelation that Washington has assumed the right to use a number of areas in Micronesia for the purpose of deploying, storing and testing nuclear weapons and chemical poisons. Where this could lead is demonstrated by the tragic fate of Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls, which were turned into nuclear weapons test sites. Neither any of the provisions of the UN Charter nor the trusteeship agreement gave the "trustees" the right to turn a trust territory into a nuclear test site.

During the Trusteeship Council's latest session the Soviet delegate pointed out that the United States, in contravention of its previous undertakings, is actively pursuing a policy of illegally dismembering Micronesia and foisting the neocolonialist so-called "free association" status on certain parts of its territory--the Mariana and Marshal Islands and the Palau Islands. In doing so the Washington "trustees" hypocritically cite the "referendums" and "plebiscites" in which the Micronesians are claimed to have "freely" expressed their wishes. The facts tell a different story however. The Micronesian congress, which for some reason was dissolved by Washington, adopted a number of resolutions in favor of keeping the territory undivided.

It is perfectly obvious that by foisting "free association" status on the Micronesians, Washington is trying to maintain its control over vast areas of the Pacific Ocean and strengthen its military-strategic footholds in this part of the world. For these purposes new military bases are being created to add to those already functioning.

All these annexationist and militarist actions regarding the trust territory are being taken by the United States in contravention of the UN Charter, the trusteeship agreement, the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, and numerous other UN decisions. These actions can in no way be deemed justifiable or valid in law since the UN Charter states that any changes in Micronesia's status can only be made by decision of the Security Council.

The UN must continue to bear responsibility for this territory until such time as the people of Micronesia are able to freely exercise their legal right to genuine self-determination and independence.

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF HAIG VISIT TO PRC

LD161702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Nikolay Shishlin Commentary]

[Text] Haig was given a first class welcome in Beijing, as the saying goes. He had meetings with pretty well all the leading figures of the present Chinese leadership. And the tones of the commentaries in the American and Chinese press about the results of the visit are all exclusively in a major key. It seems that the United States is granting China the status of a friendly country; it no longer treats China as a communist state. Haig talks of the points of view of Washington and Beijing on the essence of the international events taking place as never before having coincided to such an extent.

In Beijing, there was discussion of practical matters. There was talk of the need to continue support for the Afghan bands, of the need to continue to put pressure on Socialist Vietnam, of the need for the further broadening of military cooperation between the U.S. and China. At the same time, there was also discussion of arms sales. Moreover, Haig spoke at a conference and let it be understood that the points of view of China and the United States were drawing closer together with respect to the Near East and southern Africa.

Well, what can be said about these relations? It seems that these two countries have decided to traverse a rather complicated route with their eyes fixed on one point. Such a policy can only cause them to stumble. Such a policy cannot lead to any sensible aims. And this policy is undoubtedly a policy without a future.

But one should not underestimate the seriousness and danger that is concealed within this policy and, therefore, one can already say today that the international public is rather concerned with this impetuous romance between Washington and Beijing, a romance which is taking place at a time when hegemonist and chauvinist aspirations in the foreign policy of these states are being stepped up.

Arming PRC 'Hostile Step'

LD181324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig ended his visit to China and arrived in the Philippines.

Haig's whole trip to the Far East, writes international journalist Oleg Nikolayev, was naturally dominated by his visit and talks in Beijing. Haig's trip to China has been viewed as establishing the first direct high-level contacts between the Beijing leadership and the Reagan administration. On the very first day of Haig's visit to Beijing, when the American guest and Chinese foreign minister were exchanging toasts, a commonality of interests and aims was discovered. Each of them spoke about this in his own words, but there was a single thought which was absolutely clear: at issue was cooperation in the struggle against the Soviet Union. Participants in the talks did not try hard to hide the fact. Both the Chinese and the Americans restated that they will continue joint action against the Afghan and Kampuchean people, giving all possible support to rebel elements.

In this context the U.S. decision to supply China with arms, including offensive weapons, and to establish military cooperation between the two countries appears exceptionally dangerous and shortsighted. In this way the United States has taken the path of arming China, which is fraught with very serious consequences for the general situation in the region as well as the world. This is doubtless a hostile step by the United States in relation to the Soviet Union.

All that was said in Beijing shows that the U.S. administration considers China as a weapon for opposing the Soviet Union, while China is counting on further aggravating Soviet-American relations and undermining the policy of detente.

For every sensible person concerned about the future development of international relations it must be clear that such a policy of an American-Chinese alliance is dictated by shortsighted calculations. Americans should know that China is carrying out its own policy, but its economic and political interests lie in the same regions where Washington also aspires to influence. These are the Southeast Asia and ASEAN regions. Sooner or later, however, much is said in Beijing and Washington about shared aims, a conflict of interests will inevitably lead to American-Chinese confrontation in this region of the world. Also, China should understand that the United States is trying to use the Chinese card as a bluff, counting on using Beijing's anti-Sovietism in its global strategy. This is a short-sighted policy bearing dangerous consequences for the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

Concern Over Collusion

LD181620 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 18 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun, TASS--It is easy to see the measure of concern and apprehension caused in many South-East Asian nations by the recent visit of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Chinese capital. The outcome of the visit is first of all in the agreement reached by the sides to broaden out and intensify considerably cooperation between Washington and Beijing in the military sphere. Washington opens up broad prospects before its Chinese ally to import U.S.-manufactured modern military equipment, which arose Beijing's acute interest. Touching upon the "community of U.S.-Chinese interests" mentioned so often during Mr Haig's negotiations with Chinese leaders, the [word indistinct] Washington POST writes today that all indicators are that the U.S.-Chinese alliance is in the making, although rapprochment between the two countries has not been officially described as such.

There is little doubt that the alliance is being built on the basis of expansionism spearheaded in the first place against the Asian nations neighboring upon China.

It is obvious that the acquisition of new U.S.-made weapons by China may lead to a change in the correlation of military forces in the region, and will intensify hegemonistic ambitions of the Beijing leaders who are following Mao's behests that China should by all means get hold of South-East Asia.

Playing the "China Card" in its global military political strategy, Washington is raising stakes. The course at rapprochement with Beijing, above all in the military field, started by Henry Kissinger ten years ago and zealously pursued by Zbigniew Brzezinski in the Carter administration, has now acquired even more pronounced character. In effect, the case in point is figuratively-speaking the forging of the U.S.-Chinese military axis which would allow to spin even faster the flywheel of expansionism and hegemonism in the region.

Whetting Beijing's hegemonistic appetites, Washington hopes to use it as an "iron fist" in South-East Asia, one gets the impression that Washington drew one conclusion from its debacle in Indochina: Namely, China can and should become a ram for pushing through the plans of preserving and expanding U.S. military presence in the region.

Speaking in Kuala Lumpur recently, the minister of the Interior of Malaysia Ghazali bin Shafie said that the ultimate goal of Beijing's policy was to establish Chinese domination in South-East Asia. Beijing follows that goal along many lines, specifically, by making use of its fifth column-many-million-strong army of ethnic Chinese--and by supporting anti-government groups and other subversive elements. "Military alliance" between Washington and Beijing is called upon to clear the field for action along these lines.

U.S.-PRC INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION, SPY STATIONS HIT

LD181336 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 18 Jun 81

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun, TASS--Here is a fresh evidence of how Washington's and Beijing's "parallel interests," about which the U.S. bourgeois press is talking so much now in commenting on the results of the visit to China of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, are interwoven. As the NBC television company has reported, launchings of Soviet rockets have been monitored from the PRC's territory for more than a year now. This monitoring, the report says, is done by means of stations, which were built by the United States and fitted out with American equipment, but are manned by Chinese personnel specially trained for this purpose by the Americans. According to the NBC, a secret agreement was concluded between the USA and the PRC on setting up these stations soon after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran and the loss of tracking stations in that country by the Americans. For the first time the proposal to set up such stations on China's territory was made to Deng Xiaoping during the visit to China of a group of U.S. senators in April 1979.

It is an interesting fact, isn't it? And although, as the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE points out, the U.S. State Department refused to comment on the NBC report there is no doubt that the Chinese and imperialist special services are in cooperation. It is an open secret, for example, that in the Asian countries the Chinese hegemonists often place stake on the subversive elements, which have already been long recruited by the U.S. CIA. This is exemplified by the case of chiefs of Afghan counter-revolution, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, by the separatists of the Naga and Mizo tribes in India. The intelligence services of the USA, China, Britain and Pakistan are engaged in the joint "Karakorum-80" operation, whose aim, as the Indian newspapers point out, is to find sites in the Karakorum mountains to deploy electronic equipment for collecting intelligence data about the Soviet Union, Afhanistan and India. The U.S. COVERT ACTION journal reports that American "knights of cloak and dagger" train in China their latter-day colleagues. Beijing, the journal points out, has also undertaken to supply Washington with intelligence obtained by the Chinese special services.

A clear conclusion can be drawn that Beijing, and this is borne out once again by the results of the visit to China of Alexander Haig, is becoming an increasingly active partner of imperialism. The Chinese leaders are ready to go literally to any length in order to implement their hegemonic designs, and today they are also appearing as voluntary agents of the imperalist intelligence services. It must be candidly said that this is a disgraceful role.

Surveillance Confirmed

LD191104 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The U.S. State Department has confirmed reports that there are two American stations for electronic surveillance of Soviet territory operating in China. According to NBC and New York TIMES, the stations, equipped by the Americans are being serviced by the Chinese, are situated in mountain areas in the northeast of China and have been engaged in electronic spying for 2 years now. They have replaced for the CIA the stations for electronic reconnaissance which the United States lost after the downfall of the shah regime in Iran.

WASHINGTON SEEN IMPLEMENTING 'TWO CHINAS' POLICY

LD181505 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 12 Jun 81 pp 23-24

[Yu. Dimov article: "First Vinegar, Then Sugar"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. press described American-Chinese relations in the Carter administration's last months in power as "sweet and sour." Indeed, at the same time as granting Beijing the right to acquire increasingly complex equipment with military applications, Washington made several highly unambiguous gestures toward Taiwan. (see NOVOYE VREMYA No 52, 1980). These gestures were assessed by the Chinese press as a gradual return to the "two Chinas" situation.

What stance will the new, Republican administration adopt on the Taiwan problem?

American observers, analyzing the Republican administration's policy on Beijing and Taipei, draw the conclusion that it is based on these considerations. China is unstable. Its war machine is hopelessly out of date. Therefore the possibilities of using Beijing directly to "check" world socialism are far from unlimited, as they appeared 2 or 3 years ago. At the same time the repressive regime in Taiwan ensures political stability, creates the preconditions for the extensive investment of American capital and is prepared to play the part of "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the American military presence in the western part of the Pacific. Therefore it is no good "putting all your eggs in one basket." It is much more advantageous to do a balancing act, supporting now Beijing, now Taipei by turn. this balancing is ensured by the implementation of a "two Chinas" policy.

"Although the White House asserts the contrary, it seems that the Reagan government intends to implement a 'two Chinas' policy: To elevate relations with Taiwan to a higher rank and at the same time to cautiously try to strengthen economic and, as far as possible, military ties with the PRC," the magazine BUSINESS WEEK wrote. As if to confirm this opinion, during his recent meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki the U.S. President himself promised to continue unofficial relations of cooperation with Taiwan. Presidential adviser E. Meese spoke out still more frankly in mid-May, when he admitted that the Reagan government, "under the provisions of the law on the new mutual relations between the United States and Taiwan, has a commitment with respect to deliveries of defensive weapons to Taipei." This "explanation," judging from the number of critical comments in the Chinese press, caused serious dissatisfaction in Beijing. But this time, too, the desire to strengthen the American-Chinese partnership on an anti-Soviet basis proved stronger than concern for national interests. The Chinese capital began to prepare for the visit of the first high-ranking representative of the Republican administration--U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. He arrives in the Chinese capital on 14 June and is to bring a "consolation prize"--the Washington administration's decision to "permit China to purchase additional American technolog for possible military use." In a word, weapons for one and weapons for the other.... discrimination, everyone should be satisfied.

Thus the "two Chinas" policy, which is humiliating to the Chinese people's dignity, has not only failed to die out with the normalization of PRC-U.S. relations, but is, on the contrary, being invested with new content. Washington politicians are not reacting to the Beijing leaders' timid protests. Perhaps the political cowboys are confident that their lasso has caught the Chinese partner firmly and there is therefore no need to stand upon ceremony?

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USTINOV VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Ustinov Presented Awards

LD181035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[TASS Report: "Presentation of High Awards"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun--Today Yu. Tsedenbal presented the Order of Suhke-Baatar and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic to D.F. Ustinov. This award has been conferred on him for outstanding services in strengthening Mongolia's defense might and developing the Leninist friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the combat cooperation of the two countries' fraternal armies. Yu. Tsedenbal said at the presentation ceremony that Mongolian and Soviet servicemen opposed common enemies in a unified combat formation and won by means of their courage and bravery, by force of combat weapons covered with glory, demonstrating every time the inviolability of the cordial friendship of the peoples of Mongolia and the Soviet Union and their armed forces.

It is known, he emphasized, that attempts to disrupt our countries' peaceful labor have always ended in the aggressor's inevitable defeat. The economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the unity and cohesion of our countries' fraternal parties and peoples today serve as a reliable guarantee of the peace and security of Mongolia and the USSR. On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the republic's government and the entire Mongolian people Yu. Tsedenbal expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, the great Soviet people and their valiant armed forces and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a sincere friend of socialist Mongolia, for the tremendous, truly internationalist assistance in strengthening Mongolia's defense capability and in defending revolutionary gains. D.F. Ustinov cordially thanked the MPRP Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium and the republic's government for the high award.

We regard this event, he said, as recognition of the tremendous services of the CPSU, of which we are members, and of the services of the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in strengthening friendship and cooperation and in enhancing the defense might of our countries and of the entire socialist community. The presentation of the Mongolian awards to representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces typifies the combat fraternity of the socialist armies and of the servicemen--patriots and internationalists standing guard in single mighty formation over the gains of the most progressive, most humane and just system--socialism: For us communists there is no duty higher than that of serving the immortal ideas of Great October, the ideas of communism, the noble cause of defending our peoples' peaceful creative labor. We have devoted and will continue to devote all our knowledge, experience and strength to these high ideals, D.F. Ustinov emphasized. The order of Sukhe-Baatar was presented to Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Ustinov, Tsedenbal Speeches

LD180927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1, 3

[TASS report: "Reception in Ulaanbaatar']

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jun-Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is in Mongolia on an official friendly visit, has given a reception at the USSR Embassy in Mongolia in honor of Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

Our stay on Mongolian soil, D.F. Ustinov said, is taking place in a warm and truly cordial atmosphere, and we are sincerely grateful to you, Comrade Tsedenbal, and to the Mongolian people and their servicemen for the fraternal welcome and for the display of feelings of friendship, love and respect toward the CPSU, the Soviet people and their armed forces.

The friendly meetings with the working people of People's Mongolia and its servicemen have made an indelible impression on us. We are gladdened by the Mongolian people's great labor enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which has just been held, and by the preparations to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

The Mongolian people's selfless labor for the renewal of your beautiful country and for the further building of socialism is yielding rich fruits. We have been granted the opportunity to see for ourselves how the ancient Mongolian land is being transformed, to see how heat and electric power stations are being erected, power transmission lines are striding out across the country, new cities and industrial enterprises are being constructed and old ones are being modernized and enlarged. In recent years new cities have grown up literally before our eyes and have become industrial and cultural centers of modern Mongolia. Socialist innovation and scientific and technical progress are also finding their way into agricultural production. The working class and intelligentsia are growing yearly, and the image of Mongolian herdsmen is changing. In short, the MPRP's plans for the creation of the material and technical base of socialism in the country and for its further socioeconomic and spiritual development are being implemented.

Mongolia's present socialist reality, D.F. Ustinov emphasized, is incontestable confirmation of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. History has proved irrefutably that the close friendship and comprehensive cooperation among the socialist community countries and peoples constitute the firm foundation of the development of each of the socialist countries and of the entire socialist community as a whole.

"It is impossible now," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "to imagine the confident development of a particular socialist country...without ties with the other fraternal countries."

A graphic example of such friendship and joint labor of our peoples is the successful completion of the construction and the work of the Erdenet mining and enriching combine and other modern industrial enterprises.

Comrade Tsedenbal has quite rightly called Mongolian-Soviet friendship a source of the Mongolian people's happiness and prosperity that is inexhaustible in terms of the strength of its influence. The close cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Mongolia is rich and diverse. It embraces economic, cultural, scientific and military ties, which have a beneficial effect on strengthening the defense capability of our countries and the entire socialist community. Unbreakable bonds of fraternity rally the servicemen of the Soviet and Mongolian Armed Forces in a united combat family. Educated by our parties in our peoples' glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, they are doing everything necessary to ensure that no intrigues by the aggressive forces of imperialism and their Chinese accomplices can prevent our countries' onward movement along the path of building socialism and communism.

D.F. Ustinov went on to say that the meetings and talks held with the leaders of Mongolia and its army during this visit have been useful. They will undoubtedly contribute to the further development of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal peoples and armies and will serve the still greater strengthening of our combat alliance.

Allow me to thank you once again for the warm welcome and cordiality. We wish you the successful realization of the tasks set by the 18th MPRP Congress and a fitting welcome for the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia with new successes in labor and in strengthening the defense capability of your socialist motherland. We wish the servicemen of the Mongolian Armed Forces new achievements in mastering combat skill and enhancing combat readiness. We note with a sense of joy and pride, Yu. Tsedenbal said in his reply speech, that the meetings during the visit of our high guests with representatives of the Mongolian working people and with people's army servicemen are turning into a very vivid and moving demonstration of the unbreakable fraternal friendship and combat cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their armed forces. For 60 years now Mongolian-Soviet friendship, whose foundations were laid by the great V.I. Lenin and by D. Sukhe-Baatar, leader of the Mongolian people's revolution, has been lighting up our path to the heights of social progress. Relying on the invaluable assistance of the Leninist party, the great Soviet people and their heroic armed forces, Mongolia's working people have defended our revolution's gains against the encroachments of internal and external enemies, have built the foundations of a socialist society and are now working to complete the creation of the material and technical base of socialism.

We are particularly pleased to note the significance of these splendid fruits of our peoples' Leninist friendship at a time when the Mongolian people, together with their true friends, are approaching a portentous date in their history--the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution. The 1921 revolution, carried out under the direct influence of Great October's liberating ideas, brought the Mongolian people freedom and happiness and opened up before them the bright road to genuine national rebirth and prosperity. The Mongolian people will celebrate the historic anniversary of the people's revolution in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm created by the decisions of the recent 18th MPRP Congress. The fulfillment of the program adopted by the party congress for the development of the country's national economy and culture in the new 5-year plan will be one more important step on the path of the full building of socialism on Mongolian soil. The Soviet Union's ever increasing technical and economic assistance is of inestimable significance in successfully fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The Mongolian people, Yu. Tsedenbal said, keep sacred the memory of the Soviet people's heroic sons and daughters who gave their lives in the struggle for our freedom and happiness on battlefields in Mongolia and in the unparalleled battles of the Great Patriotic War. When called by the Leninist party, Soviet servicemen have always come to our people's assistance in the grimmest years of trials. Today the servicemen of the Mongolian people's army, standing guard over their people's peaceful creative labor, are continuing to study the rich combat experience and skill of the heroic Soviet Army. We note with profound satisfaction, Yu. Tsedenbal said in conclusion, that the official friendly visit of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, and of the other eminent Soviet military leaders to Mongolia serves the cause of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and combat cooperation between the two fraternal peoples and their armies and the cause of enhancing our country's defense capability.

VARIOUS SOVIET-MONGOLIAN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Cultural Protocol Signed

LD170931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Opening of Days of Culture"]

[Text] The protocol of the first session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Cultural Cooperation was signed in Moscow 9 June.

The session discussed a wide range of questions of the development of the socialist cultures of the USSR and Mongolia and practical questions connected with the further expansion of cooperation in the sphere of fiction, book publishing and cinematography.

Friendship Society Conference

LD171237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "All-Union Conference"]

[Text] Friendship and cooperation with the People's Mongolia are for Soviet people a matter of honor and international duty. This was stated at the fifth all-union conference of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society held in Moscow 11 June. The speakers noted that these relations will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Taking part in the work of the conference was a delegation from the Federation of Mongolian Organizations of Peace and Friendship and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by D. Gombojab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council Presidium. He read out the greetings to the conference delegates from Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

A new staff for the society's central board was elected. Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut V.V. Borbatko has become its chairman again.

The conference was attended by D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

Gorbachev, Gombojab Meet

LD190831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had a meeting with D. Gombojab, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council Presidium, who is in Moscow to take part in the work of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society's Fifth All-Union Conference.

A cordial and friendly conversation took place, during which a number of questions of mutual interest were touched upon. Z. M. Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the conversation.

Novikov Visit, Talks

LD181131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Report by Moscow radio correspondent Sergey Pravdin from Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] The 21st session of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation has ended here. Formed on the basis of an inter-governmental agreement, the commission is an important organ for promoting fruitful economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our two countries. The Ulaanbaatar session discussed important issues in further developing ties (?in the field of) economics, science and technology and constructing a number of important projects which are being built with Soviet aid. The Soviet Government delegation, headed by U. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited the young Mongolian town Erdenet. There it attended the ceremonies on the occasion of commissioning the fourth and final stage of the joint Soviet-Mongolian ore enrichment combine, which will be one of the world's biggest.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES KESHTMAND ON APPOINTMENT

LD181303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[N. Tikhonov message to Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand]

[Text] To Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers.

Please accept my warmest congratulations on your appointment as chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

I wish you great success in your work in this high government post and declare my confidence that it will help to strengthen and further develop the April revolution gains, broaden and deepen fraternal Soviet-Afghan relations, and consolidate peace and international security.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA INTERVIEWS BABRAK KARMAL

LD181601 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 3

[Correspondent in Afghanistan V. Snegirev interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, under the "Topical Interview" rubric: "We Believe in Our Young People"--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Babrak Karmal, on behalf of all the readers allow me to thank you for your kind consent to give an interview to our newspaper. If you would be so kind as to answer the first question: Right now, what processes characterize the situation in the DRA?

[Answer] Answering this question briefly, the following may be said: The trends in the building of our society as defined at the beginning of the new stage of the April revolution are now in the process of further development.

From the very beginning of the second stage of the April revolution the leadership of our party and government waged the struggle to eliminate the consequences of the antipopular policy of Amin and his minions, the struggle against reaction, which launched an undeclared war on Afghanistan, and the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. This policy won back the people's confidence in the party. The democratically inclined masses are rallying increasingly closely around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. The process of strengthening the bases of people's power are developing successfully. The restructuring of the state apparatus is proceeding for the good of broadest strata of the population.

Our heroic armed forces and defense of the revolution detachments, with the active participation of party members and the growing support of the people, are dealing powerful blows to the gangs sent from abroad and, thereby, are bringing closer the counterrevolutionaries' final rout.

It must also be noted that the party's policy is promoting the implementation of our people's cherished hope of creating a National Fatherland Front. The conference of Afghanistan's national progressive forces, held at the end of last year, elected a supreme organizational commission for preparing for and conducting a National Fatherland Front congress. The backbone of the National Fatherland Front will be provided by the PDPA and the social, trade union and mass organizations which have emerged since the outset of the new stage of the April revolution. The front will be the main bulwark in the work of carrying out the popular-democratic transformations.

Recently a jirga--a council of elders and representatives of tribes--was convened in Kabul. The jirga adopted a decision to participate in the National Fatherland Front and declared its full support for the policy of the party and government. In other words, one can say that on the one hand we have gained considerable victories over the mercenary gangs and that this has created the preconditions for establishing peace and calm in the country and, on the other hand, that the broad people's masses are grouping around the PDPA and this gives strength to our party, people and state.

I would like to say this: The Afghan people, under the party's leadership, have resolutely determined their fate and the strategic lines of the building of the new life. And we will adhere to this course without the least wavering.

[Question] What can you tell us about the participation of the Afghanistan's Democratic Youth Organization in the struggle to implement the party's policy?

[Answer] As the active assistant of the party the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization mobilizes substantial masses of young people for the specific implementation of PDPA policy and of its decisions. This is of great significance for the revolution and for the entire country. Among the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization's main tasks are the political tempering of future party members and the unification of progressive patriotic young people.

The members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization in the ranks of the army, in the defense of the revolution detachments and in public order brigades are vigorously defending the gains of the revolution, displaying in this models of courage and steadfastness. The youth organization also participates actively in economic building and in restoring enterprises and projects destroyed by the enemy, holds unpaid mass work days [subsotniki] and organizes shock labor teams. In short, the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, under the PDPA's leadership, is participating actively in solving the revolution's most fundamental questions. The Afghan Democratic Youth Organization's role will grow even more with its participation in the National Fatherland Front's activity. I must use this occasion to thank the Lenin Komsomol warmly for its fraternal aid to the young men and women of Afghanistan.

[Question] How do you now see the basic task of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization and also of the recently created Pioneers' Organization?

[Answer] This task is twofold. The first part is to defend the revolution's gains and build a new society. The second is the training, political education and ideological tempering of broad masses of young people, particularly of children and adolescents. Afghanistan's future belongs to the young generation, and what that future will be depends very much on our present efforts and particularly on how reliable and effective the educational process is going to be. We must rear young men and women who are devoted to the ideals of the April revolution, with an all-around education and spiritually enriched. Young people must combine within themselves a moral purity, revolutionary enthusiasm and lofty sense of duty to the motherland. Nor must one forget internationalist education and primarily the nurturing of the profoundest respect and love for the Soviet Union.

It is necessary to evoke a revolutionary enthusiasm in young men and women and entrust them with great and responsible matters. In this context the Komsomol's experience may be exceptionally useful, particularly the practice of the Komsomol-youth enlistment for major construction projects and the mobilization of young people to solve vitally important socioeconomic problems. Essentially, this is the specific participation by young men and women in solving great state tasks and, at the same time, it is an indispensable school for ideological tempering and for labor education.

The Afghan Democratic Youth Organization must concern itself with the Organizational strengthening of its ranks and with increasing the organization's numbers. The party's young assistants must be in the thick of the people, must constantly be explaining the policy of the PDPA and the government to people and must promote the further enhancing of the revolutionary power's prestige. Proceeding from this it is necessary, having mobilized all reserves, to enhance considerably the role of primary organizations and to make their work genuinely creative and militant.

A great field of activity is unfolding before our Young Pioneers' Organization. Pioneer palaces and Pioneer camps are being set up in the country: At them, children are taught various useful skills, they are toughened physically and--which is very important--children are reared from an early age in the spirit of bright revolutionary ideals.

[Question] The Afghan Democratic Youth Organization is called the party's main reserve. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I would like to remind you that the first shoots of the democratic antifeudal youth movement in Afghanistan appeared nearly 60 years ago. But they were suppressed then by the monarchical system. However, the progressive youth forces were soon reborn. During the fifties a students' federation, whose work I headed for some time, was established.

Our PDPA, set up in 1965, immediately began to take steps to found a progressive youth organization. Such an organization was born in 1975, by decision of the PDPA Central Committee, prior to April 1978 it operated underground.

The Afghan Democratic Youth Organization's members took the most active part in the struggle against the antipopular Daoud regime and did much for the victory of the April revolution. From the very beginning the youth organization was a loyal assistant to the party in all its work and was its reliable reserve.

The Afghan Democratic Youth Organization recommends its most worthy and active members for party membership. Our party relies to a considerable degree on young people and on the Democratic Youth Organization. This process has become particularly noticeable since the outset of the April revoluton's second stage. I am convinced that the majority of present Afghan Democratic Youth Organization members will receive party cards in the future and, within the party's ranks, will continue the selfless struggle to build a bright new life. The party, in its turn, intends to use all its potential to strengthen the youth organization.

In conclusion I would like to stress again that the fate of our motherland and of its future is in the hands of today's young people. We believe in them.

AFGHAN SOCIAL DELEGATION VISITS TASHKENT

GF181830 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Social figures from the DRA who are currently in Tashkent have toured sites of interest in the city and hve visited various establishments. They organized a concert of Afghan folk songs and dances today. The concert was performed in the concert hall located near Tashkent's Lenin Square.

The visiting DRA social figures, vocalists and musicians have been received by (Zukarofun Babayevova), social affairs minister of the Uzbek SSR. The minister briefed them on the development of Uzbek music and theater.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENT ON RISING POLISH CRISIS CITED

LD191029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "NEPSZABADSAG on the Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Budapest--The MSZMP's central organ, the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, has published an editorial article analyzing the internal political situation in Poland.

It is with mounting alarm, the newspaper writes, that the Hungarian public has been following the events of recent weeks in Poland. That there are grounds for this is borne out by the statements of the Polish party organs.

Profound concern--NEPSZABADSAG then remarks--was expressed also in the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee. The letter asserts that "today the situation is not simply dangerous, it has led the country to a critical divide [cherta]--no other assessment can be given. The enemies of socialist Poland are not specially concealing their intentions; they are struggling for power and are already seizing it. One position after another is passing to their control. The counterrevolution is using as its shock force the extremist wing of Solidarity and, by deception, has drawn the workers belonging to this trade union association into a criminal plot against the people's power. There is a growing wave of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The imperialist forces are making increasingly flagrant attempts to interfere in Polish affairs."

The PZPR Central Committee plenum has stressed that it assesses the situation in a similar way and interprets the CPSU Central Committee letter as comradely aid.

The reports coming in daily attest that the crisis which has been continuing since last summer is intensifying all the time. In connection with the approach of the date when the extraordinary congress of the PZPR will begin its work the antisocialist elements are focusing their attacks against the party's leading role and against the PZPR's Marxist-Leninist forces. At the same time they are doing everything to undermine the state's basic institutions, to eliminate the socialist gains and to undermine the country's lawful re[stroy].

We know, the newspaper points out, that a whole series of grave errors by the former party and state leadership lies behind the present crisis. There is an undoubted need to rectify the distortions which arose in Poland in the seventies, to eliminate their consequences, to provide guarantees preventing their recurrence and to implement profound reforms. The solution of these problems is a task of historic significance for Polish forces loyal to socialism. However, we also now that the crisis of confidence caused by the errors in the economy and social policy is being exploited for their own purposes by antisocialist forces which have seized the initiative.

These forces act not in favor of socialist renewal, not in favor of overcoming the distortions and their consequences. Recklessly, irresponsibly, without heeding the warning voices, they are leading the country toward an abyss and are thus jeopardizing both peace in Europe and throughout the world and international security. The one and only aim of these forces is to seize power through the disintegration of the socialist Polish state, the disruption of public order and the demoralization of the PZPR.

Their new demands and threats of new strikes, just like the desecration of the monuments to Soviet soldiers and the various acts of provocation against Poland's alliance ties with its liberator--the Soviet Union--also serve this aim. One of the results of these forces' actions against the country's security forces and militia has been an increase in crime on an alarming scale. The mass media are freely disseminating views wich insult the system. Leaflets are being disseminated in the country which openly and shamelessly incite people against the policy of the state and party. Insolent slander against the state organs is being disseminated.

The economic situation is continuing to deteriorate and the already serious interruptions in production and supplies are increasing in an atmosphere of frantically fanned hysteria and anarchy. Hostile organizations are seeking to shift the responsibility for the consequences of their political sabotage onto the state and the political leadership. One thing is clear: If events continue developing in this direction and if this process cannot be halted, this will entail still more catastrophic consequences.

The extremely grave situation, NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes, insistently demands united and decisive action by Polish communists and the rallying of all forces loyal to socialism in the interests of defending socialist gains and surmounting the crisis. Unfortunately, a considerable part of the communists' attention and energy is still being fettered by discussion of the previous leadership's mistakes and of the individual responsibility; in other words, by questions which it is necessary to clear up finally some time in the future and endless discussion of which at the present time inevitably paralyzes action and hampers the struggle against the hostile forces.

The recent plenum stated that the danger of "creeping" but increasingly overt counterrevolution is the factor against which it is necessary to struggle in the present situation. Counterrevolutionary aspirations are supported by the most reactionary imperialist circles, which are seeking to keep the public constantly in a state of tension.

Polish communists, NEPSZABADSAG goes on to point out, are faced with extremely grave tasks whose resolution demands great political courage and great activeness. We know and understand that the mistakes committed in the name of socialism, in the name of our ideas, burden the conscience of communists. Yet it is precisely their conscience and the ensuring of the rectification of mistakes that oblige Polish communists not to give way to the class enemy, who is crudely and cynically exploiting their temporary helplessness. The surrender of socialism's historic gains and concessions to adventurers of the power won with the blood and sweat of the working class and people--this is not the way to rectify mistakes, this is not the path of socialist renewal.

This is what was in the CPSU Central Committee letter and what was reflected by the concern expressed by other parties of the socialist community countries. This is what was said at the 11th PZPR Central Committee plenum by those speakers who emphasized: There is no more room for concession. The experience of the past year shows that in Poland people are faced with an opponent who speaks hypocritically of his readiness for agreement only in the interests of deceiving the masses who are under his influence.

In practice he responds to each concession with more demands, more breaches of the peace, more threats and more blackmail. We can clearly expect him to resist more resolute action on the part of socialist and patriotic forces. But if there is a political platform, an action program and a united organized force which is firmly and consistently defending the line of genuine renewal and is exposing the antisocialist centers, aims and intentions, then the conditions will also exist for ensuring that the supporters of socialism rally themselves, pool their efforts and give a lead to those people who have lost confidence and who aspire to a tranquil existence, creative labor and a better life and who could isolate the destructive forces and implement the changes which will ensure the surmounting of the crisis and political and economic consolidation.

Standing beside the Polish communists and patriots in this work are the socialist community countries, expecially the Soviet Union which has for decades given and at the present difficult time continues to give selfless aid to Poland and is providing the material bases essential to the Polish economy.

In its international policy also, despite the provocate behavior of aggressive imperialist circles, the USSR is making all-out efforts in the interests of defending detente and preserving an atmosphere which is by no means the least important requisite for normalizing the situation in Poland. The Soviet Union, along with the other fraternal socialist countries, has always felt and still feels that the conditions must be created in which the Polish people, the working class and its party and Polish patriots can overcome the crisis and the danger of counterrevolution.

Hungary's working people are voicing concern in connection with the events in Poland. At the same time it is characteristic of our public to wish to give assistance and express solidarity. This is a manifestation both of the friendship of our peoples, which deepened after the liberation, and of the commonality of our destinies under socialism. We solidarize with our Polish friends and comrades who are striving for socialist development. We support their struggle and believe that, by closing ranks and ridding themselves of ballast, they will successfully defend the socialist system, epochal gains and people's power in Poland and thereby ensure their long-suffering nation's independent existence and socialist present and future, NEPSZABADSAG stresses in conclusion.

RUDE PRAVO URGES PZPR TO REBUFF COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD181238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Jun (TASS)--The dangerous situation in Poland has arisen because the enemies of socialism--counterrevolutionary forces supported and inspired by imperialist, anticommunist centers--have made use of the profound crisis which has gripped the whole of the country's political, economic and ideological life. Meanwhile, the PZPR has failed to give a resolute rebuff to the enemies of socialism, writes RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In an editorial it analyzes the situation in Poland in light of the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee. This letter, the paper notes, stresses with complete urgency that the situation in Poland is today not just dangerous. It has brought the country to a critical point.

The enemies of socialist Poland are striving for power, taking one position after another. The danger for the socialist cause in Poland also threatens the very existence of an independent Polish state. Endless concessions to antisocialist forces and their importunities have led to the PZPR yielding, step by step, to the pressure from internal counterrevolution, which leans on the support of imperialist subversive centers from abroad.

In this complicated situation, the CPSU Central Committee has sent a letter to the PZPR Central Committee, which is natural in relations between fraternal communist parties. This letter, as shown by its content, was evoked by profound fears for the fate of socialism in Poland. The comradely sincere and principled words of the letter are convincing evidence of the CPSU's profound concern and interest that socialism in Poland--a country which is a participant in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA--be defended.

We in Socialist Czechoslovakia, stresses RUDE PRAVO, fully support the letter of the CPSU Central Committee. It also reflects our interest in that the situation in fraternal Poland should be consolidated and that we should have a reliable and trusty ally on our northern border.

The development of the situation in the Polish People's Republic testifies to the fact that counterrevolutionary forces are choosing similar tactics there and setting themselves the same aim they did 13 years ago in Czechoslovakia--to carry out counterrevolutionary upheaval. Our experience of those difficult years convincingly shows that one cannot in an opportunist fashion give up one position after another to it. Such action encourages it to further attacks and pressure, and increases its chances of achieving its real aims. Retreat before counterrevolution means betraying socialism, betraying the interests of the people.

Our experience also shows in what direction the situation develops if forces hostile to socialism seize control, even if only for a while, over the mass media and thus gain the possibility of misinforming and breaking up the socialist structures. Our experience also teaches that it is vitally necessary to show firm opposition to counterrevolutionary elements which are trying to weaken and undermine the socialist social structure. The basic guarantee in this difficult struggle is the leading role of the party, its ideological unity and joint action.

Therefore, everything that weakens the unity of the party, breaks its links with the masses and undermines its strength is dangerous.

Therefore, writes the paper, we are ever more worried that in fraternal Poland the counter-revolutionary danger is not being resisted to a sufficient degree, that concession follows concession, compromise follows compromise, and that counterrevolution is winning more and more ground.

Czechoslovak communists and all Czechoslovak people followed the proceedings of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum with great attention. The plenum proceedings showed once again how deep is the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary situation in Poland as contained in the CPSU Central Committee letter. It is now clear that a change [povorot] in the development of events in Poland can only be achieved if what was said at the 11th plenum is followed by action, decisive action, against counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress, G. Husak stressed that our people follow with concern the development of events in Poland. Meanwhile, the situation in Poland has not been improving. The crisis is all the more dangerous since it now involves the party itself. Forces hostile to socialism--opportunists and revisionists--are having an increasing influence on preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress. The so-called horizontal structures are breaking up party unity. There is a real danger that at the congress rightwing opportunist forces will attempt to deal a decisive blow at the Marxist-Leninist forces and try to liquidate the party and turn it into a social-democratic type organization.

Stressing their traditional enduring ties, cemented by the blood shed by Soviet, Czechoslovak and Polish troops in World War II, the paper points out that the Polish people, like the people of the CSSR, have the Soviet Union as their most faithful friend. This makes us all the more indignant that antisocialist forces are whipping up anti-Sovietism in Poland, and desecrating tombs of Soviet soldiers and other symbols which we hold sacred. This is surely a proof and a dire warning that counterrevolution will not shrink from the most cruel crimes against the supporters of socialism.

Great responsibility for the fate of socialism and their country lies on the Polish communists, the PZPR leadership and the Polish working class. In their hard struggle, they can rely on full support and assistance from the Czechoslovak communists and all our country, stresses RUDE PRAVO.

Enemies' Tactics Now, 1968 Same

LD181806 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, has published an article about the situation in Poland.

The dangerous situation in Poland, the daily writes, has arisen because the enemies of socialism have taken advantage of the deep crisis which has engulfed the whole life of the country. At the same time, the PZPR leadership did not counter them resolutely enough. The editorial says that Czechoslovakia fully supports the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee since it reflects interest in having the situation in fraternal Poland normalized and in possessing a firm and faithful ally north of the CSSR borders.

RUDE PRAVO states that counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are choosing the same tactics and setting for themselves the same goals as 13 years ago in Czechoslovakia, namely, bringing about a counterrevolutionary coup. The Czechoslovak experience in those difficult years convincingly shows that one must not yield to counterrevolution. It is now obvious, RUDE PRAVO stresses, that the turn in the development of events in Poalnd is possible only under the condition that the words pronounced at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum are followed by concrete steps and resolute actions aimed at the counter-revolutionary and antisocialist forces.

APN ANALYSIS STRESSES DANGERS, CRISIS IN POLAND

LD181614 Hamburg DPA in German 1459 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (DPA)--The semiofficial Soviet news agency APN has described the situation in Poland during the last few weeks as extremely critical. In a commentary signed "Igor Sinitsyn, political observer," the agency in an analysis today stresses that antisocialist forces had been trying over many months "to accomplish a change toward counterrevolution in this country." The antisocialist activities in Poland were becoming a destabilizing factor which had a negative effect on the efforts of the socialist countries for the preservation of general peace. "After all, this can in the final analysis lead to a change in the strategic situation in Europe and the world."

Referring to the CPSU Central Committee letter APN says that "today the situation is merely dangerous as such but in fact the country has reached a critical point. Another assessment is not possible. The imperialist forces are becoming increasingly impudent in their attempts to interfere in Poland's affairs."

In APN's opinion, a decisive change in the situation could occur only if the statements heard at the plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee were followed by concerted and resolute action on the part of the Polish communists, the rallying of all of the socialist achievements and the overcoming of the crisis. "The Polish communists, the leadership of the PZPR and the Polish working class bear a great historic responsibility for the fate of socialism, for the fate of their homeland. In their difficult struggle they can count on the greatest possible support and help of all communist countries of the socialist community, of all fraternal peoples."

SOLIDARITY TRYING TO FORM POLITICAL PARTY

LD190722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0646 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (TASS)--Under the headline "No Longer Masquerading," the paper TRUD publishes a note. It says:

"The other day in Krakow at the local metallurgical combine, sheets of paper were distributed containing propaganda for the organizational structure of a certain Polish labor party. The coincidence of this structure with the construction of the trade union association 'Solidarity' can be clearly seen with the naked eye. This is no mere coincidence.

"Although some 'Solidarity' leaders in the early days took all possible pains to hide their political ambitions, assuring the Polish public that they are concerned exclusively with 'the defense of the rights of the working people,' this was no more than a tactical ploy. The strategy of the enemies of popular authority in the Polish People's Republic which was worked out long before the events of August 1980 was aimed at the creation, in the final analysis, of political power capable of laying claim to authority. This aim had already been proclaimed in the 'declaration of the constituent committee of the free trade unions of the coastal region,' issued in 1978. The counterrevolutionaries tried to free their hands for this when 'Solidarity' was registered in September 1980, by opposing the inclusion in the charter of the new organization of a provision recognizing the leading role of the PZPR in the life of Polish society.

"Recently, certain leaders of the trade unions association have more and more often been arguing along the lines that to prevent 'Solidarity' from being accused of departing from strictly trade union affairs, it is necessary to create social organizations that could concentrate on political activity.

"Now the first kite has been flown. The so-called 'Polish labor party,' as its organizers see it, should consist exclusively of 'Solidarity' members.

In leaflets (as also in speeches by the 'Gdansk shipyard representatives' who are pushing this idea) it is clearly stated that it will take part in elections to the republic's Sejm.

"The malodorous fuss about the Polish labor party again confirms the urgency of the warnings of true Polish patriots against the danger of counterrevolution, which is acting more and more openly and blatantly in Poland every day".

KSS ACTIVISTS TRYING TO UNDERMINE STATE STRUCTURES

LD182102 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[A. Teterin commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] Since the very beginning of the so-called strike wave in Poland, or since last August chiefs of the Committee for Social Self-Defense [KSS] have been directing all their efforts to smuggle their experts and advisers into the leadership of Solidarity. It is, of course, clear that those, pardon the word, specialists, have never had and do not now have anything in common with the worker class. It was precisely those people who busied themselves in exacerbating the situation and hampered in every way the dialogue between the government and Solidarity, guiding matters toward political confrontation.

One of the KSS leaders, Jacek Kuron has, from the beginning, been teaching his pupils: We must strive to have the free trade unions pave for us the way toward creating new structures. The existing system does not suit us.

The line aimed at intensifying the fight against the people's power has a quite clear and provocative aim: to exarcebate the economic chaos and the food crisis in the country, incite greater tension and discredit state and party organs.

On 14 November 1980, Kuron formulated his approach to the dialogue with the authorities in this way: We must exert pressure on them, press with all our strength and force concessions. Compromise does not interest us and, as a matter of fact, the question of what is to be done to enable society's functioning in such circumstances does not interest us either. In other words, the fond principle of KSS chiefs': the worse, the better. This principle can be seen in the whole of Kuron's counterrevolutionary activity. From the many declarations published in the so-called KSS information bulletin in August and September 1980, it is revealed that the work of that organization should be aimed not at improving the social situation in Poland, but on the contrary, at utilizing the present difficulties to destabilize and to disrupt the social system.

In Kuron's words, the new trade unions should disorganize and paralyze the entire Polish economic system and impose on all management links and autonomy under which the party and the people's power would be deprived of the possibility of making any decision.

In the illegal newspaper GDANSKI ROBOTNIK, Kuron wrote about the need to undermine state structures further, while in his interview to the West German monthly [as heard] DER SPIEGEL he calls the new trade unions an alternative force wrenched out in the fight against state authority, the force which should keep the Polish socialist system in check. If it cannot be so kept? In this case there is now a recommendation from another KSS ideologue, a sworn enemy of socialist Poland, Adam Michnik. In his article under a pretentious title, "The Time of Hope," Michnik says without cottoning his words: In the opposite case, and we repeat this once more, only the burning party committees will light up the existing picture of society. No more, no less. It is no accident, then, that in many towns and villages irresponsible elements, goaded by the KSS, organized a veritable hue and cry for militiamen. All this is being done with the view to far-(?reaching) goals. The militia is being slandered and prevented from carrying out its duties; criminal elements take advantage of this; criminal offences are on the increase, which in turn causes justified dissatisfaction among people at the inability of the authorities to restore order.

KSS extremists think in categories of the power struggle. At every place and on every occasion so they teach, blows should be aimed at where authorities have shown their weakness and helplessness and have assumed a position of waiting. As for what will come out of this, we shall see.

Here is how things look now, according to Kuron. In Lublin recently he said that the state authority in Poland has allegedly ceased to function. This is how effective, according to Kuron, the attacks by Solidarity on the organs of law and order and on the militia have proved to be. Moreover, that brazen provocateur has reached the point in which he declared Solidarity to be the only force capable of changing the socialist system into another one. Moreover, the leading role of the PZPR will be maintained in only a transitional way, Kuron stated.

The present situation in Poland is such that its enemies are now carrying out an overt fight for power. As was stressed in the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, counterrevolution is now making ever broader use of the extreme wing of Solidarity as a shock force, dragging the workers who enrolled in Solidarity into a criminal plot against the people's power. The most active role in this sinister work aimed against their own nation is played by such rabid, creeping revolutionaries as Kuron, Michnik and others.

BCP'S DYULGEROV HEADS TU DELEGATION ON VISIT

LD180859 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Visit"]

[Text] At the AUCCTU's invitation, a delegation of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, led by P. Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, paid a working visit to the Soviet Union 8-10 June.

The delegation had meetings with AUCCTU Chairman A. I. Shibayev and other Soviet trade union leaders. In the course of the conversations, which were held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on a wide range of issues of mutual interest. The sides exchanged information on the urgent tasks in the activity of both countries' trade unions arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress, and also on the preparation for the 17th USSR trade union congress and the 9th Bulgarian trade union congress. It was noted that the successful implementation of the agreement on further developing cooperation and rapproachement between Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions signed between the AUCCTU and the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions in May 1979 is helping to strengthen the inviolable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and to resolve the tasks arising in the course of building socialism and communism in the two countries.

Pressing questions of the international trade union movement and the partcipation by USSR and Bulgarian trade unions in preparing for the 10th world trade union congress were discussed at the talks.

On 10 June the delegation left Moscow for home. The Bulgarian guests were seen off at the airport by AUCCTU Chairman A. I. Shibayev, AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus and V. Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department of Relations With the Trade Unions of Socialist Countries. Among the sendoff party has M. Marinov, roving counselor at the Bulgarian Embassy to the USSR.

BELGIAN PAPER VIEWS ON NOTHOMB TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD181107 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report. "Moscow, Mr Gromyko and Mr Nothomb Stick Amicably to Their Respective Positions"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Nothomb embarked on a two-day official visit to Moscow on (14 June). He twice met his Soviet counterpart, Gromyko. As expected, their talks centered on the problem of Euromissiles. Gromyko reiterated that the deployment of 572 new American medium-range nuclear devices would lead to a resumption of the arms race, the Soviets asserting that an approximate balance now exists which would be upset by the installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles planned for 1983 (Belgium is to accept 48 cruise missiles).

As we know, the theory of an "approximate balance" is strongly contested by the 15 members of the Atlantic alliance--including France--who have emphasized the fact that the Soviets have so far deployed some 220 3-nuclear-warhead SS-20 missiles. Under the circumstances, the proposal of a "moratorium" recently put forward by Brezhnev has been greeted with complete skepticism especially since some additional SS-20 missiles could be deployed with impunity in the Soviet Union's Asian part--that is, beyond the Ural Mountains, a territory not covered by Brezhnev's proposal.

Nonetheless, it is also expected that, before these American Euromissiles are deployed in Europe, negotiations will start in Geneva between Washington and Moscow, the extremely difficult objective being to try to reduce the two superpowers' medium-range nuclear arsenal.

Indeed, this is what Nothomb reminded his interlocutor. "Belgium," he stated, "has firmly come out in support of direct and speedy negotiations between the United States and the USSR on disarmament. During the recent meeting of Atlantic alliance foreign ministers in Rome, we were given all the necessary assurances by the United States on that subject. If such negotiations were to fail, however, Belgium would react as a loyal NATO ally," in other words, 48 cruise missiles would be deployed on our territory.

Nothomb also mentioned the figures put forward by the Soviets and NATO with respect to their numbers of Euromissiles, figures which obviously greatly differ. "Comparing these figures," the foreign minister stated, "would be tantamount to starting dialogue and negotiations."

Nothomb also emphasized the fact that a time when the United States and its allies were making considerable efforts in favor of detente,--among other things, by signing the Helsinki accords in 1975 (and the SALT II agreement as far as the United States is concerned)--the Soviet Union started to deploy its SS-20 missiles.

As for Gromyko, he severely criticized the United States which, he asserted, wants to turn its back on detente by adopting record-breaking military budgets.

Nothomb expressed the view that the Soviet Union should not engage in polemics with Washington because this would do nothing to help pave the way for future negotiations between the two superpowers.

Having said this, Nothomb and Gromyko were bound to stick to their respective positions with respect to Euromissiles. At any rate that is what TASS stated, even though it called the talks between the two minister "cordial and fruitful."

The Belgian foreign minister was also received by Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. TASS reports that the meeting took place in a "constructive and friendly" atmosphere and that it enabled the Soviet "number two" to reaffirm his country's desire to continue to develop its relations with West European countries in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Nothomb also signed two agreements with the USSR, one of which relates to medical assistance and the other to cultural cooperation.

USSR-IRAQI ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD181920 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun, TASS--An extraordinary meeting of the standing Soviet-Iraqi Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation opened today in Moscow. The Soviet delegation is headed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations Semen Skachkov. The Iraqi delegation is led by member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Minister of Industry and Minerals of Iraq Tahir at-Tawfiq. The sides discuss questions of further development of Soviet-Iraqi economic and technological cooperation.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES IRAQI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD181808 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin member of the revolutionary Command Council, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Iraqi Republic Taha Yasin Ramadan now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Iraq relations and on some topical international problems.

Mutual conviction was expressed that further development of relations between the USSR and Iraq on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation meets the vital interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples. Both sides expressed the readiness to widen economic relations, trade and cooperation in other spheres on a stable basis of mutual advantage.

Nikolay Tikhonov spoke about the action program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, the program aimed at the solution of the most vital international problems at the preservation and strengthening of world peace, at the liquidation of the seats of international tensions, specifically in the Middle East. He confirmed the Soviet Union's resolute condemnation of Israel's aggressive actions against Iraq and proclaimed solidarity of the Soviet people with the peoples of Iraq and other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and attempts of U.S. imperialist circles to widen Israeli aggression and attempts of U.S. imperialist circles to widen their military presence in the Middle East, to enmesh it with a network of U.S. military bases, to knock together a reactionary military bloc in the Middle East under U.S. auspices.

Taha Yasin Ramdan expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the invariable support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism's intrigues and Israel's continued encroachments on their freedom and independence, for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Ramadan, Bakhirev Meeting

JN181114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received Soviet Machine Building Minister Bakhirev in his residence here today. The discussion at the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Husayn and Iraqi Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd ar-Rahman ad-Duri, dealt with Iraqi-Soviet industrial relations and their future development to serve the relations of friendship and cooperation and the interests of the two friendly peoples.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY CITED ON CLARK'S S. AFRICA VISIT

LD161500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Vladimir commentary under "Commentator's Column": "A Trip to the Racists"]

[Text] U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Clark is in the Republic of South Africa on an official visit. He has been received by South African leaders including Prime Minister Botha, and the ministers of foreign affairs and defense. The visit by the U.S. guest has attracted attention as it distinctly expresses the new approach by Washington to African problems, primarily problems facing the south of the continent. While previously the United States has tried not to parade its military, political and economic cooperation with a state which practises the most scandalous form of race discrimination--apartheid--Washington is now throwing in its lot with the racists in full view of the world. As reported by agencies, discussed at the talks are measures to strengthen the two countries friendship and alliance.

A particularly ominous nature is given to this deal by the report on the military aspects of the U.S.-South African alliance, such as plans for the creation of a military bloc in the southern Atlantic with South African participation, the use by the U.S. fleet of South African bases, and the supply of U.S. weaponry to South Africa. It is appropriate to recall the nuclear ambitions of the South African racists ambitions fraught with a threat to universal peace and security. The legitimate anxiety of the world public is being caused by Washington's attempts to come to an agreement on the Namibia question with its underlings in Pretoria in order to get around the UN decision on granting independence to this territory which is occupied by the racists. The United States is forcing a solution to the problem in such a way which would make it possible to deny SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, from being included in a settlement, thus leaving the threads of control in the hands of the white racists and their local puppets.

Pretoria looks benevolently at such settlements, which are being planned by bypassing the United Nations under the surveillance of the bosses of the United States and other Western states. To concretize their plans the American delegation visited Namibia, where they held talks with the puppet authorities and demonstrated their approval of the illegal regime. In Africa the mission of the emissary of the United States foreign policy department has rightly caused decisive condemnation. Openly forming a bloc with the racists, U.S. imperialism is demonstrating its true face, that of the most evil enemy of freedom and independence of peoples.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES CABLES WITH SEYCHELLES LEADER

LD181457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpt] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, congratulating him and the friendly Seychelles people on the country's national holiday--Liberation Day. Soviet people, the telegram reads, sincerely wish the Seychelles people success on their chosen path of progressive development, happiness and peace. In a reply telegram France Albert Rene expressed on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of the Seychelles heartfelt gratitude for the warm congratulations and good wishes. The telegram expresses confidence that Soviet-Seychelles relations have good prospects and will develop in an atmosphere of increasing trust in the interests of the people of both countries.

BAKU FACTORY EMBEZZLERS EXECUTED BY FIRING SQUAD

LD190919 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 May 81 p 4

[Text] AZERINFORM--Last July the papers published a court report entitled "End of an Underground Syndicate" which reported the conviction of a criminal group of embezzlers of state property in the No 3 shop of Baku's knitwear factory.

Briefly, the essence of the case was as follows:

From February 1972 to May 1975 the No 3 knitwear shop was taken over by a gang of embezzlers who turned the state enterprise into a private store. Stopping at nothing, the criminals indulged in theft and forgery and gave bribes to officials. In pursuit of their base aims they illegally introduced two shifts into the shop, built up the manufacture of unaccounted for output from the embezzled raw materials and set up contacts with a group of workers at the Bakpromtorg and Bakkhozkulttorg stores, the central department store and a number of others, through which a brisk sale of "under-the-counter" goods was effected. In just 3 years the group of criminals stole over R2.11 million worth of state property.

The leaders of the gang of embezzlers were: Ibrahim Babayev, chief of the investigation department of the republic's procuracy; Iskender Kuliyev, prosecutor of the procuracy department for the supervision of the hearing of criminal cases and in the courts; also, Alekper Mirkishiyev, senior foreman of the No 3 shop; R. Yunusov, chief engineer of the knitwear factory, and others. The "profits" were distributed, the methods of embezzlement and ways of concealing the crimes were devised and new companions were enlisted into the criminal group on the instruction of these people, and they sanctioned the bribing of individual officials.

The penal division of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court, which heard the case, found that the crimes committed by I. Babayev, I. Kuliyev and A. Mirkishiyev were essentially aimed at weakening the economic foundations of the socialist enterprise and that the No 3 shop had actually been paralyzed and turned into a criminals' den. By choosing encroachment on public property as the object of its criminal activity the gang of embezzlers essentially embarked on a path of undermining our state's economic might. The criminals caused not only material damage but also inflicted moral and political damage on society.

Deeming that Babayev, Kuliyev and Mirkishiyev represented a great public and social danger to our society, the court sentenced all three to the extreme penalty--execution by firing squad.

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium refused the condemned men's appeal for mercy.

The sentence on I. Babayev, I. Kuliyev and A. Mirkishiyev has been carried out.

The death sentence on R. Yunusov was carried out earlier.

FAR EAST PARTY OFFICIALS HOLD IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

OW100555 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Summary] A zonal seminar-conference of gorkom and raykom secretaries in the Far East began today in Khabarovsk. Participants will discuss ways to further improve the quality and efficiency of ideological and political training work in light of 26th CPSU Congress decisions and instructions of L.I. Brezhnev and will exchange experiences in this field. Reports at the seminar-conference were delivered today by Chernyy, Khabarovskiy Kraykom first secretary; Afanasyev; Deputy Chief Nikolayevich (Solomonov) of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; Viktor, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department sector; and Kostetskiy, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department sector. The meeting will continue tomorrow.

TADZHIK FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

WA170100 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 2

[TADZHIKTA report on Tadzhik Communist Party First Secretary Rasulov speech at Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee 30 May Plenum]

[Text] A big speech was delivered at the plenum by D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee.

A very important question--how the capital's party organization is organizing work on the city's fulfillment of the socialist pledges of the first year of the new 5-year plan --has been submitted for the plenum's examination, he emphasized.

The Dushanbe party organization has on its register almost one-fourth of the republic's communists and has accumulated definite experience in organizing and political work. The city produces roughly one-third of the republic's industrial product and capital construction is underway on a large scale. The central economic and cultural management bodies and the majority of scientific establishments and educational institutions are concentrated here. Thus an increase in the capital's contribution to the successful fulfillment of the state plans and pledges of this year and study of its experience of the organization of socialist competition--and this is the principal area of our activity --are of considerable significance for all the republic's party organizations.

An analysis shows that there are undoubtedly positive features in the work of the city's party organization. What would we wish to mention in this regard?

In fulfilling the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress the gorkom and the raykoms are increasing their attention to a further refinement in the style and methods of leadership and, in work with the personnel, to the verification of performance and people's training.

Questions of the organization and leadership of socialist competition in light of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree are constantly within the sights of the party organization. More concern is being displayed to develop the working people's initiatives and undertakings with respect to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the quotas of the current year and the entire 5-year plan. Leadership of the economy and sociocultural life is becoming more concrete and purposeful, and ideological-political work is being stepped up.

Deserving of attention are, we believe, such important aspects of work as, for example, the well-considered approach of many party organizations to the formulation of pledges and counterplans; orientation toward an increase in labor productivity; the system of summing up the 10-day, monthly and quarterly competition results and their publicity; the collation and introduction of progressive experience; organization of the economic and political education of the personnel; development of the enterprises' creative collaboration with scientific research, design-engineering and planning organizations and VUZ's; and the multimachine-operator movement, mentorship and other effective forms of work and means of achieving high final results.

However, in evaluating what has been done objectively it has to be said that the desired results have not been achieved in all areas. The standard of organizing and political work of the gorkom and raykoms and many primary party organizations does not yet correspond in full to the tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the high demands of the present day.

In a number of instances the party organizations are failing to spot appreciable shortcomings in work and are involving themselves insufficiently in the organization and verification of the fulfillment of party and government directives and their own decisions. For example, questions connected with an improvement in the state of affairs in capital construction were examined 11 times in the gorkom bureau in 1980, but practical results cannot be discerned. There have been no serious changes or an improvement in service of the public by the services sphere, public health, trade, public catering and municipal service of enterprises, although these questions also have constantly been on the agenda of gorkom and raykom bureau sessions.

There has been a slackening of the responsibility of the primary party organizations and managers for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges.

There are instances of the labor collectives adopting lowered socialist pledges, which, of course, does not contribute to their mobilization for the quest for potential.

Many machine-building and metal-working enterprises, those of the Ministries of Construction and Construction Materials Industry and others are working erratically and frequently failing to fulfill the product list and subcontracting supply plans.

Due attention is not being paid to the quality of the manufactured products. Only approximately 7 percent of manufactured products bear the State Sign of Quality. There has been practically no reduction in personnel turnover and losses of worktime.

The efforts of the local soviet ispolkoms, union and Komsomol organizations, people's control groups and posts and the broad public are being channeled inadequately into the removal of existing shortcomings. The role of middle-tier managers and engineering-technical personnel in tackling economic and sociopolitical tasks is frequently disparaged. Due attention is sometimes not paid to the development of their professional and political qualities.

There are considerable shortcomings in mass-political work to secure fulfillment of the socialist pledges.

The increased tasks require the speediest removal of these shortcomings. The boundaries which have been charted are high, and fuller use must be made of all resources in order to achieve them.

Today's exacting approach to an evaluation of the first results of work to fulfill the adopted pledges should be an object and highly useful lesson not only for the Dushanbe organization but also for all party organizations of the republic.

Speaking recently at a meeting with leaders of the Ukrainian SSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the most important concern of all of us currently is fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Everything now depends on daily organizing and political work to fulfill what has been planned. Consequently, it is primarily necessary to display concern to ensure that a spirit of high exactingness, organization and professionalism permeate the activity of each party organization and that the party's plans become the guide to action for all communists and production collectives.

Having gone on to dwell on certain practical questions of the work to reach the boundaries charted for the first year of the 5-year plan as a whole in the republic, D. R. Rasulov said:

The 4-month program in industry was overfulfilled and almost R40 million of products were sold over and above the plan. All oblasts, the city of Dushanbe and the rayons of republic jurisdiction coped with the quotas.

But these overall indicators must not give rise to complacency. They sometimes conceal the unsatisfactory work of many industrial associations and enterprises and even certain ministries as a whole. According to the results of the 4 months, 14.4 percent of enterprises failed to fulfill the sold output quotas by R9 million.

We do not sense strict discipline in respect of product assortment. Of the 90 most important products, the plan was not fulfilled for 27 of them. Of 21 commodities, the Emalposuda plant, for example, settled accounts fully in only 4 in the first quarter, the Metalloplastmassy association in 13 out of 37 and the Shurab engineering plant in 6 out of 21, while the Mebelmestprom association supplied trade with less than 40 percent of the planned products.

Things are even worse in output sold when supply commitments are taken into account.

One wonders where the ministers of light, local and construction materials industry and food and meat and dairy industry, the managers of many enterprises under union jurisdiction and their party organizations and certain gorkoms and raykoms where instances of such indiscipline are particularly numerous are looking. It is necessary to react more sharply to these and to many other negative features in work, systematically analyze and reveal the causes of the lagging not only of enterprises but also of shops and brigades, outline and implement practical measures to overcome the lagging and strive persistently to ensure that each labor collective work rhythmically and fulfill the plans and pledges.

Incidentally, concerning pledges, the ministries of local, food and ginning industry have overfulfilled them already. The Ministry of Light Industry is close to fulfilling them. But these means that the pledges were drawn up formally, without orientation toward the full use of production potential and truly shock labor. This is a serious miscalculation by the corresponding party committees, primary party organizations and unions in their activity in drawing up and adopting socialist pledges and an oversight on the part of Central Committee departments. It is necessary to return to this question and, in a number of cases, revise the pledges and counterplans.

There must also be a continuous increase in the role of science in an intensification of production. The republic's scientists are making a definite contribution to the development of the economy. At the same time there are scientific establishments whose standard of work is lagging seriously behind modern requirements. We cannot be indifferent to this either. The CPSU Central Committee recently approved a new initiative by Muscovites on the extensive use of the achievements of science and technology for the purpose of economizing on labor, physical and energy resources. It is necessary to ponder and implement measures for the extensive introduction of this initiative.

Questions are particularly many in capital construction. In recent years the party and soviet organizations have increased their attention to this sector. However, the situation is not improving fast enough. The plan of 4 months of the current year for total contractual work was underfulfilled.

We have obviously not yet achieved strict observance of the party's directives in questions of capital construction and are failing to display due exactingness toward the leaders of these ministries and departments for the status of state and plan discipline.

A 900,000-plus army of construction workers, of whom 6,500 are communists, who are united in more than 330 party organizations, work in the republic.

However, it needs to be said bluntly that this big force is not being employed to the full extent. Party committees locally and the primary party organizations and communists sometimes lose sight of the fact that the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the plan quotas in construction must be accompanied by daily painstaking work to perfect the management of production for construction.

Rural workers have big responsible tasks to tackle this year. The results of their work in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole were assessed highly by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This makes it incumbent upon them to work even more smoothly and efficiently and to find additional resources for a further increase in the production of food and agricultural raw material.

Speaking at the jubilee celebrations in Georgia, Leonid Ilich again stressed: "...reliably providing the people with food products and agricultural raw material in the shortest possible time--this is the task which has now been set by the party on a country-wide scale. We must accomplish it and accomplish it without fail...."

It is very important for this reason, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev continued, that the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons, oblasts and all republics concretely determine what their maximum contribution to this matter of paramount importance could be.

It could not, as they say, be more clear and concrete. It is from precisely this angle that our practical and immediate tasks in agriculture should be viewed today.

On what must the attention of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities be concentrated now? The weather conditions in April and May confronted us with certain difficulties. But this must not shake our resolve to reach the planned boundaries.

We are obliged to do everything necessary to overcome the consequences of the elements and fulfill the socialist pledges for all types of agricultural product. This is the task. So the leaders of the oblasts and rayons and the vast majority of farms and our frontrunners and specialists believe.

Of course, it will be necessary to display the maximum organization and to mobilize all material-technical resources and the wealth of experience and energy of all workers for the practical realization of these possibilities.

It is now essential in cotton growing to increase the tending of the sowings. The timely and high-quality implementation of the entire set of agrotechnical measures--this is the sole path of surmounting the lagging in the development of the cotton plant and obtaining an early and big harvest. The quality of the cultivation, the struggle against agricultural pests and plant disease, watering and the application of fertilizer must be put under the strictest supervision.

A very crucial period is approaching for the grain growers. The condition of the cereals on unirrigated land is good, and a rich harvest is ripening. The task is to harvest it without losses, cover the seeds, fulfill the purchases plan and create forage stocks. It is best to begin the mowing by the separate method, utilizing all available equipment, having organized the machine operators' work according to the Ipatov method.

This year 12,000 hectares are occupied by sowings of corn for grain, which is being cultivated in accordance with industrial techniques for the first time. It is essential to exercise proper supervision of the condition of these sowings and to do everything to obtain a big harvest.

The republic has big potential for an increase in the production of fruit and vegetable crops. But inadequate use is as yet being made of this potential. It is necessary to switch more rapidly to progressive techniques of the production of fruit and vegetables and to resolutely get rid of everything impeding the work and applying the brakes to the fullest use of the favorable weather-climatic conditions.

No less critical tasks confront the potato growers.

Conveying the entire cultivated product to the consumer and its shipment, storage, processing and trade should be a matter for particular concern. It is precisely here that many vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes are lost.

A most important component of the food program, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized, speaking in Georgia, is animal husbandry. It was with good reason that the 26th congress termed it a shock front. Leonid Ilich reminded us once again in this connection of the need to adopt energetic measures for the upsurge of animal husbandry and to secure a growth in the production of meat, milk and wool and an increase in the livestock's milk yields and weight gains. We must draw the practical conclusions from these instructions, which are directly related to our work also.

The efforts of the republic's party organizations must be geared to overcoming lagging where it has been allowed to occur, an increase in the numbers and productiveness of the livestock and poultry, an improvement in their breed, the prevention of murrain and the regulation of intrafarm slaughter.

The key task in an upsurge of animal husbandry is fodder production. The party orients us correctly in this matter. The specialized fodder-production farms and brigades which have been created are achieving good results. It is essential to complete the specialization of fodder production more rapidly and consolidate permanent highly skilled personnel, equipment and other resources in this sector. Only this approach will permit a sharp increase in fodder crop yield and feed quality.

There is a good grass harvest this year. It must be harvested and processed in good time. It is essential for this to prepare all available equipment well and make efficient use of it.

D. R. Rasulov emphasized that under the present year's conditions the creation of an 18-month fodder supply should be the norm for the majority of rayons and farms. He continued:

The jobs left incomplete and the appreciable shortcomings of which we have spoken today are to a certain extent of a general nature and also apply to the personnel, particularly in the sphere of its selection, education and political and professional training and to organization of the verification of performance, exactingness and a refinement in the style and methods of party leadership.

A very important matter is a constant increase in the sociopolitical activeness of all our personnel and the broadest masses. This will help us more rapidly uncover and eliminate shortcomings in economic and cultural life.

Having dwelt further on certain questions of ideological work, D. R. Rasulov emphasized that practice insistently demands an increase in its quality in every possible way and in all areas. Moreover, the quality of ideological work and its fruitfulness is determined primarily by how closely it is connected with the accomplishment of urgent tasks of socioeconomic development.

The labor collectives should primarily be a broad field of activity for ideological activists. It is necessary to direct our entire educational work in the masses at securing the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges adopted by the labor collectives. It is necessary to categorically abandon the quantitative evaluation of work and the so-called "ideological gross" and pay more attention to the fruitfulness of this measure or the other and its content. Only direct work with a person, concern for him and attention to his needs and requirements can bring success.

In conclusion D. R. Rasulov expressed the firm conviction that the communists and all working people of Tadzhikistan would rally even more closely around the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding present-day political figure and statesman, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and score big successes in implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18 JUNE

LD190207 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

A trunkline irrigation canal has gone into operation in the virgin lands of the (Yelandiy) massif in Turkmenia. It will allow thousands of hectares of land to be put to agricultural use. The canal's channel is lined with a reinforced concrete layer, which will reduce loss of moisture. Mass harvesting of cereals has started in the Dangara Valley, the largest grain-growing area in Tadzhikistan. Here, wheat and barley occupy 17,500 hectares. Despite this year's unfavorable spring, specialists consider the yield good. with each hectare producing almost 22 quintals of grain. Tadzhik farmers are striving to achieve 300,000 tons of first class grain. (0000 GMT)

Harvest work is being extended in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Reaping of barley and wheat is already in progress on the left bank of the Syr Darya, the Turkmenia Steppe and the Keles Valley. Threshing results are good everywhere. Omskaya Oblast machine operators have cut sown and natural grasses on the first 1,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

Grain harvesting is currently in progress in eight union republics. The North Caucasus has also started harvest work. Grain crops, not counting corn, occupy more than 7 million hectares. Almost all machinery is ready. Farms have also started mass procurement of fodder. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration report, grasses had been cut on 10.5 million hectares by 15 June. (0400 GMT)

Farms in the Chimkentskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan have started the sale of grain to the state. It has been decided that over 160,000 tons of grain above plan will be sold to the state. Eight union republics are already collecting the harvest. (0800 GMT)

Harvesting of barley has begun on all farms in Kizilyurtovskiy Rayon, Dagestanskaya ASSR. Crop farmers in the republic have decided to harvest 500,000 tons of grain for the first time this year. (1000 GMT)

EARLY JUNE WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

LD190905 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Jun 81 in Russian p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Sakharova USSR hydrometeorological center report: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most areas of the USSR's European territory it was warm in the first 10 days of June and at the end of that period it was hot. In places the daytime air temperatures rose to 34 degrees. It was cooler in the Volga-Vyatka region and in most oblasts of the Urals. Air and ground frosts were observed here at the beginning of the month. There was little precipitation on most of the territory and this was mainly in the form of short sharp showers.

South of a line joining Tallinn, Kalinin, Ulyanovsk and Kuybyshev winter rye has flowered and winter wheat has formed ears. While in the Ukraine, western Belorussia, southern Lithuania, the Central Chernozem Region, the southern Central Region and in the Volga Region (north of Saratov), winter wheat has flowered, In central Krasnodarskiy Kray and eastern Stavropolskiy Kray and also in the far south of the Ukraine, it has reached milky ripeness.

South of a line joining Ternopol, Vinnitsa, Cherkassiy, Chernigov, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad and Volgograd, spring barley is forming ears.

Corn, in southern Moldavia and the southern Ukraine and in Krasnodarskiy Kray, has formed 9 and in places 11 leaves. In the remaining areas of the Ukraine, Moldavia and the Central Chernozem Region 5-7 leaves have appeared.

In the Central and Volga Regions and in the southern Urals, leaf formation has begun in early-sown corn and shoots have appeared in the later-sown crop.

Flowers have begun to form on buckwheat in most oblasts of the Ukraine, in the southwest of the Central Chernozem Region and in Belorussia north of a line joining Lvov, Vinnitsa, Kiev, Chernigov, Kursk, Voronezh and Ufa the buckwheat shoots have appeared.

In the right-bank area of the Ukraine the sugar beet is growing profusely. In the other oblasts of the Ukraine, in Moldavia and the Central Chernozem Region, the second pair of real leaves has appeared on the beet and root growth has begun.

Flowers are forming on flax in the Ukraine and southern Belorussia. During the 10-day period its height has increased by 15-40 cm. In the Baltic area, the northern half of Belorussia and in the RSFSR flax stems are growing. It is 11-25 cm tall and in places 3-10 cm.

South of a line joining Riga, Novgorod, Vologda, Kostroma and Kazan, cereal grasses and clover have begun to flower and the grass harvest has begun. They stand 35-55 cm high. North of this line cereal grasses have formed ears and flowers have formed on legume crops. In most oblasts of the Ukraine and the southern part of the Volga Region, grasses have grown again after the first mowing.

In Western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan it has grown considerably warmer. In Eastern Siberia in the 10-day period very warm weather has persisted without any substantial precipitation. Spring grain crops were in the third-leaf and tillering stage. In the south flowering of cereal grasses and the formation of flowers on alfalfa has begun. The grass stand is 25-40 cm high.

In Central Asia the cool weather which set in at the end of May persisted throughout the first 10 days of June. There has been rain almost everywhere. The eighth real leaf has developed on cotton plants and buds have formed. In most areas winter wheat has ripened. In Kirgizia the leaves of the sugar beet on irrigated plantations now span the interrow spaces. In most areas of the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR's the second crop of alfalfa is now fully developed and it is now being harvested on a mass scale.

HIGH-LEVEL CPSU CONFERENCE HELD ON AGRICULTURE

LD170939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--A conference of union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom and obkom secretaries responsible for agricultural affairs and the ministers and other responsible workers of the central ministries and departments connected with the development of this sector and its material and technical supplies has been held at the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference discussed questions of the practical work of party, soviet and economic organs to implement the requirements of the 26th party congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on improving fodder production in the country. A considerable increase in the production and a sharp improvement in the quality of fodder are a key problem in resolving the tasks of rapidly building up stockraising output.

M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, delivered a report at the conference.

K.U. Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

The conference was attended by USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, N.V. Martynov, and Z.N. Nuriyen, and by department chiefs and other workers of the CPSU Central Committee.

POOR ORGANIZATION HAMPERS RSFSR FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD180823 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "The First Cut"]

[Excerpts] By 8 June 1.4 million hectares of grass had been cut in the RSFSR. Some 355,000 tons of hay, 1.7 million tons of cured hay and around 1.5 million tons of silage have been procured. Some 175,000 tons of grass meal have been produced.

The green harvest began in difficult conditions in a number of parts of the republic. Some places have had twice or even three times as much rain as usual. But the farmers know that they must not tarry and therefore haymaking is developing rapidly, widening its frontiers.

Recently SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA criticized kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Rostovskaya Oblast which were clearly delaying the start of haymaking although the grass had long been ready. There was a change for the better last week. The Don machine operators' daily hay procurements rose from 9,000 to 19,000 tons. But it could have been twice as much. You would think that many farms in the oblast had been quite unprepared for haymaking. The tactical actions of the fodder procurement workers are not always accurate either. At the moment the weather is right for obtaining high-quality hay. However, a considerable number of mechanized detachments are being used for other work.

The fodder procurement process is jerky in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. Some farmers in Kamyzyakskiy and Narimanovskiy Rayons were nearly 2 weeks late getting out into the meadows. Valuable time is being lost because of inefficient organization of the entire fodder procurement work complex in Volgogradskaya and Kurskaya Oblast and Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR. As a rule, delays are due to poor organizational and technical preparations for cutting. Haymaking has already been under way for several weeks in Dagestan yet 13 percent of the balers are still out of action. In a matter of days the fodder harvest will begin in Kirovskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblast. But only 70 percent of the tractor-drawn mowers have been overhauled so far.

FODDER PRODUCTION IN YAKUTSKAYA ASSR EXAMINED

LD190801 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 June in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 under the headline "Why Is the Meadow Grass Not Rustling? There Are Enormous Reserves for Obtaining Fodder in Yakutia" a 1,800-word article from Yakutsk by G. Denisov, chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Yakutsk affiliate's institute of biology laboratory for the theory of northern meadow culture, and candidate of sciences. Noting that at present the Yakutskaya ASSR "does not produce even half the meat and milk it consumes," Denisov argues that it must make fuller use of local resources to create a firm fodder base. He points out that natural meadows and pastures are now being overused and discusses the importance of perennial grass sowings under the Yakutskaya ASSR's conditions. However, he notes that last year specialized seed growing farms "produced only just over 30 tons of seeds--1.5 percent of the republic's annual requirement." Specialized seed growing farms also need to be developed to improve the fodder base for reindeer and horse raising, Denisov continues. Finally, he argues that since "sooner or later the Yakutian stockraisers will cease to be short of fodder and will produce it in adequate quantities" it is necessary to transfer fodder production to an industrial footing to handle production of grass meal, granules and pressed hay, and points out that this transition cannot be carried out without assistance from science. The Yakutskaya ASSR, he concludes, "can and must become a leading agrarian-industrial republic."